CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,298—New Series.
BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA,
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th July
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8007	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	....	..	1st October 1901.
"	....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 19 1.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMB[illegible]LCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 12th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 11th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 13th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	15
With Single Temple	50	24	15
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Values Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS AND PURVEYORS OF HIGH CLASS GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THE Goods sold by the Company are warranted to be the best of their several kinds. They are procured only from Houses most in repute and being frequently imported, and in small Parcels, Customers may always rely upon their Freshness.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED TO.
MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co.'s MONTHLY STORE CATALOGUE WITH ALL DETAILS AND PRICES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S,
&c., &c., &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
CHAMPAGNE, HOOK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CANTORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic ...	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in ...	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands...	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights ...	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs. A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs. A.
ROYAL	per 100	4 12	ROYAL.............	per 100	3 12
EXTRA	"	3 12	EXTRA..............	"	3 0
IMPERIAL	"	2 12	IMPERIAL	"	2 8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED...	per 50	2 12	FINE	"	2 4
			PRINCESS	"	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.
FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates:—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY,

WANTED.

A COMPETENT ACCOUNTS CLERK.

Preference will be given to those acquainted with the Government system of Public Works or Civil Accounts. Applicants must be under the age of 35. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. Applications with testimonials should be addressed to the Undersigned and will be received by him up to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 22nd July, 1901. Only persons having accounts experience need apply.

W. E. WAITE,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.
Chief Accountant's Office, Bombay, 10th July, 1901.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-3 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta,

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD, DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA, AND BENGALPOORA STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 322 of 1891.

Jamnabai, widow, and others ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Charles Agnew Turner and others ....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following landed properties on the following days and hours on each day, on the premises, respectively, under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Special Commissioner and Receiver and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of May 1900.

Lot No. 1.

On THURSDAY, the 18th July, 1901, at 4 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 116 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Celestiano Xavier Lobo, on the south by the house of Jamsetjee Nowrojee, on the east by the sweeper's passage, and on the west by Duncan Road aforesaid, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 2644 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 7386 and Street No. 343, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of F. Carvalho and other tenants of the joint family.

Lot No. 2.

On FRIDAY, the 19th July, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of De Lisle Road, Byculla Tank Pacadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine hundred square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 136, 137 and 175, and bounded on the east by the vacant land belonging to Municipality, on the west partly by the property of Anandrao Casinath and partly by the vacant land of the said Sadanand Ramchandra, on the south by the charitable ground of Portuguese, and on the north by the vacant land of the said Sadanand Ramchandra.

Lot No. 3.

On SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1901, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the old Town or Bengalpoora Street, on the west side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 427 and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 17, new No. 16, and ward No. 1560, and bounded on the east by old Bengalpoora Street on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Haji Ahmed Carim, and on the south by the house of Bapu Meeya Glasswalla, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Sunderdass Lalji and other tenants of the said joint family.

Lot No. 4.

On SATURDAY, the 20th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bengalpoora Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 421 and by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 10 and Ward No. 1548, and bounded on the east by the said Bengalpoora Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of Ismail Beg Mahomed, and on the south by the house of Dayal Jairaj, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by Ismail Hassum and other tenants of the joint family.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, Solicitors to the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 11th July, 1901.

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Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Foochow

Manila
Cebu Philippines
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund...............	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
57, Church Gate Street, Bombay,

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,

Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

FOR SALE.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from:—Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Laskelia, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarut and Travancore, &c.

Apply to
PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
Jullundur City.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

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Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
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The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
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Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co,
GIRGAUM.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrears.*	Rs.
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 3 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.	Rs.	UP-COUNTRY.	Rs.
Per Annum	12	Per Annum	15
Half-yearly	6	Half-yearly	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	[illegible]

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	16 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 12 0	35	12 1 0
40	18 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates of other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO
FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE,
since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE
SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER
VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN ARMY.

THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS for the series of Eight Plates, to be despatched as issued, should be sent in at once to the PUBLISHER, accompanied by Money-order for (India and Abroad) 5s., made payable to him.

BOMBAY PLATE READY, MAY 4.
7½d. post free.

"ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
3, YORK ST., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W. C.
or may be ordered through
THACKER, SPINK & CO., CALCUTTA & SIMLA
AND
THACKER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 9.

2¾ per cent. Consols ....£ 92 15-16	=	—5-16
3 per cent. Rentes £100¾	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £108	=	„
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities...£ 63 1 16	=	„
Bar Silver in London 26 15 16	=	—1-16
„ New York 58 3-4	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·17 1-2	=	plus 1-2
„ New York .... 4·87½	=	unch'gd.
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent.	=	„
„ Short London Bills...2 1-2 „	=	plus 1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-8 „	=	—1-8

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 45 1-2 plus 2s. August-Septembr Hamburg, sellers tone strong.

Yellow Cawnpore 42 1-2 —6d. August-September Havre, Antwerp-Dunkirk, sellers 56 —3d.

Linseed July-August Dunkirk, sellers tone flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firmer. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 8,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·37	4·36	4·21	4·17	4·17
plus 4	plus 5	plus 6	plus 6	plus 6

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000 bales.
„ last year	4,3·0 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
„ „ Continent ...	1,000 „
Mid.-Uplands..........................	8 3-4
Futures, month of Sept.	7·67 plus 6
Do. Do. Dec.	7·68 plus 5

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,930,000.

Imports of treasure on 9th July. Silver Bullion, Rs. 1,85,543 ex s. s. "Parramatta" from Adelaide.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 9th July:—

Cotton	2,812	bales.
Wheat	18,580	cwts.
Linseed	3,410	„
Rapeseed	3,425	„
Gingellyseed	129	„
Poppyseed	1,477	„
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	2,476	„
Rice	4,010	„
Myrabollams	183	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains unaltered with no buyers of Bank paper at current quotations, and Banks refusing to sell Demand on London at 1s. 3 29-32d. owing to the plethora of money at their command. Being Council bill day transactions reported are smaller than usual. We quote:—

Bank T. T.	....	1s. 3 7-8 1
„ Demand	....	1s. 3 7-8 1
3 months' sight Credits	....	1s. 4 1-16d.
„	Francs	109
30 days' sight	Hongkong	144
„	Shanghai	197
„	Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The rate has remained unchanged for the whole day at 95 for the account and closes weak at that quotation.

SHARES.

The tone is steady. Petits have improved to 1720 cum dividend.

FREIGHT.

The market is firmer and 16s. has been paid for Clan Macfarlane for seeds and myrabolams to Liverpool and 16s. 6d. for measurement per same steamer for Havre and Liverpool. Business has been done at 15s. 9d. and 16s. 6d. measurement for Dunkirk for Clan Macdonald. Sellers are now holding firmly for 16s. seeds for Hull and Dunkirk, July loading. For August loading business has been done at 15s. for Antwerp and sellers are asking 15s. 6d. Hamburg Hull and Liverpool.

SEEDS.

Business is reported in Linseed at Rs. 9-13 to 9-14. Rapseed is firm with a fair amount of purchases. reported at Rs. 6-9 to 6-10 for Brown Cawnpore. Poppyseed is firm at Rs. 8-8. There are buyers of Caster seed at Rs. 34. Wheat is quieter on reports of rain in the growing districts. We quote Rs. 4-10 for White Delhi.

COTTON.

The market is steady with no change in prices of ready cotton. There is a fair inquiry for good descriptions from both shippers and mills and the day's sales are estimated at about 3,000 Bales. Forward quotations of the new crop are about Re. 1 higher but transactions are limited to native speculators. We quote:—

Bengals fully good	167	25th Jan. 1902
Khandeish fully good ...	172	
Broach M. G. good.........	206	25th March 1902

HIGH COURT.—JULY 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgment.

65 00—Captain and V—Jugjeewan Karamchund vs Brydas Laljee and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and D D Romer.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

681-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs M D de Souza and others—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.

210-03—N M Cama—C de Silva vs D A Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

133-00—S B and Noble (for pauper.—Wittabai and others vs Manglia Narayen and others—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.

691-00—Craigie L and O—Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy vs Mahomed Hoosen Makba and others—F P Pavri.

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1832 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Co, Ltd.

Matubhai J and M—Vussonjee Tricumjee and others—Petitioners.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mill Co, Ltd.

Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company—Petitioners.

Long Causes.

57 00—Captain and V—Javervahu vs Chutterbhuj Morarjee—Little and Co.

82-00—S B and Noble—P F Fischer vs S J Tellery—Daphtary and F.

356-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vurdhman Mansey vs Coorsey Vassaya and others—Captain and V.

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdey Mulek &c, vs Sir Edward E A Sassoon Bart and others—Crawford B and Co.

784-00—Mulla and M—Dwarkadas Tokersey and others vs Sunderdas Ladha and others—D D Romer.

18 971-01—M Allappa Bassappa Warad vs Balkissandas Thakoredas and another—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivulubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.

272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwala—Nanu and H. Part heard.

751-99—Khunderao S Gurmukhrai Ramsahimul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

21-01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nasservanjee Tata vs Santaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.

25-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

620-93—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee and Co.

For further directions and Commissioner's Report.

2·8-96—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846 00—Sorabji and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Amirula vs Fsufali Jivaji—Mulla and M.

851-00—Mulji and R—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Salay Mahomed Purta vs Sona Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.

539-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawalla and others—Little and Co.

4-01—Jamsetji and R—Dullubhdas Balmukhdas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.

162-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott, Acting Advocate General vs Janardhan Balcrishna—Craigie L and O.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 30m. Sun sets 6h. 40m. High water, 7-1m., 6-35 a. Low water, 0-9 m., 0-53a.

Third Criminal Sessions.

Bombay Junior Polo Tournament, first round.

CRICKET.

Customs vs. Government Telegraph.

LADY JENKINS will not be "At Home" to-day.

POLO—The ground will be reserved this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members are reminded to be present at the annual Jasan, which will take place at Mr. Pauwalla's bunglow at Mazagon this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Colony per s. s. Wladimer Sawin via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th instant.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 1,303; of these 250 were new admissions, consisting of 120 males, 55 females and 75 children. The average daily attendance was 52·14.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—A Bania boy, aged 13 years, was the victim of dhatura poisoning, the work of some budmash, and was divested of his ornaments, valued about Rs. 50. He was thrown into a ditch near "Boar Talao" after being rendered unconscious. The boy was taken to hospital where he recovered consciousness.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—We would draw attention to the reports of the Bombay Accountancy Institution which are circulated with to-day's issue. The Institution was the first of its kind established in India and the success of its work has attracted considerable notice in the press. Mr. N. R. Mistri, the energetic principal of the institution has done exceptional service to the cause of commercial education in this country and to him is due the introduction of the English Commercial examination in India.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, of music under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting.):—

March	With Flying Colours	Unrath.
Danse	Macabre	Saint-Saens.
Selection	Coster Songs	A. Chevalier.
Valse	Souviens Toi	Waldteufel.
Song	Orphan	Maggea.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SALE OF THE DHUN MILLS POSTPONED.—Under instructions from the trustees of the debenture holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to a power of sale contained in an indenture, dated 1st August, 1899, Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Co., auctioneers advertised a sale of the mills by public auction at their rooms in Forbes and Meadow Streets yesterday afternoon. There was a small number of bidders present at the sale, but the trustees having received private offers took time for consideration. The sale was, therefore, postponed till the 17th instant.

POVERTY AND SUICIDE—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Bhimabai, a Hindoo woman aged forty-five years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in the hot water tank of the Jubilee mill, at New Sewree Road. The deceased was in a destitute condition with three children dependent on her. She often remonstrated with her eldest child, a girl aged about ten years, for not working and earning anything to enable her to support the other children. On Monday evening, deceased returned home from work, borrowed a measureful of rice from a neighbour, cooked it and gave it to her youngest son, who was crying, while she and the other children went to sleep without any food. Next morning Bhimabai was missing from home. The police were informed and her dead body was found in the tank of the Jubilee Mill, the same evening. The deceased, who was a Mill hand, used to earn from three to four rupees a month and owed Rs. 15 to a fellow worker in the Mill. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Gunnoo Sama, aged twenty-five years, a line-guard, employed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The deceased patrolled the lines between the Virar and Saphala Stations. On the night of the 2nd instant at half past 10 o'clock, Gunnoo was walking along the permanent way when about three miles away from the Virar station towards Saphala, he was met by another line guard named Jagia, who told deceased to go to the stationmaster at Virar and get his signature on the book to say that the line was clear. As the deceased did not return until about midnight, Jagia started off in search of him and when he came within a mile and a half from the Virar Station, he found the deceased lying on his side, outside the down line. He was bleeding from a wound on the head, unconscious and speechless. Jagia went and informed the stationmaster at Virar, and the deceased was removed in a trolly to the station. The next morning deceased was brought down to Bombay by a passenger train and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. He died on Tuesday, the cause of death being due to fracture of the skull and injury to the spine. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from the above injuries caused by his being accidentally knocked down by a railway train.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court to-day.

RE MAHOMED GUNNY.

Mr. Daver, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. Counsel said that the solvent partner of the firm had been examined, and from his evidence it appeared that he had the assets and books of account of the firm. The insolvent's other partner had admitted that he had taken possession of the assets of the Aden and Hodeida firms. The insolvent was willing that the Official Assignee should be moved to take the assets of the firm in his hands.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship granted the insolvent an interim order, remarking that the opposition did not seem to be a "bona fide" one.

RE VIRCHAND OOGHARCHAND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia applied for an interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE SOLOMON BENJAMIN GHOSALKAR.

Mr. Kothare applied on behalf of the insolvent for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.; His lordship granted the application.

RE SADANAND SHEWSHANKER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE EDWARD GOOD.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

THE SYSTEM OF PAYING DIVIDENDS.

RE FAKIR MAHOMED BHARMAL.

Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Official Assignee, moved for an order of declaration of dividends. He stated that he had effected a change in procedure as regards the declaration of dividends, so as to conform to section 41 of the Act. Hitherto dividends had been declared on the par liabilities as shewn on the schedule, whether they were secured or unsecured, proved or not proved. After a dividend had been declared, post cards were sent to all creditors, informing them of the fact, with the result that large numbers of creditors who appeared in insolvents' schedules never came in to prove their claims, and the creditors who did prove, suffered in proportion. The Official Assignee submitted that the proper procedure was to ascertain, first, the amount of liabilities entitled to rank for dividend and with that object he had sent notices to all creditors appearing in the schedule to come in and prove their claims; and he asked now for an order for payment of a dividend to those creditors only, whose claims had been determined up to that date. The remaining creditors would be notified hereafter that, unless they proved their claims within a certain date, the assets would be finally distributed without reference to their claims. Dividend warrants would be sent to all creditors who had proved their claims. The warrants would be returned duly signed with an order to pay bearer, which would obviate the necessity of creditors having to come to the office to sign receipts on the dividend; but as hitherto, a first dividend of two annas in the rupee was declared.

The following dividends were also declared:—Re Nathoo Bharwal and another—a first dividend of one anna in the rupee. Re Cumrodin Abdul Rahim—a dividend of two annas in the rupee. Re Dossa Jomal—a first dividend of six pice in the rupee. Re John Booth Stewart—a first dividend of one and anna six pies in the rupee. Re Dinanath Raghunath, Navaker—first dividend of 6 annas in the rupee. Re Crishnarao Raghunath—a first dividend of one anna six pice in the rupee. Re Buldeo Sobharam and others—a first dividend of six pice in the rupee. Re Jehangir Byramjee Madraswalla—a first dividend of six pice in the rupee.

His lordship sanctioned the proposed arrangements.

BANDRA SANITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Any one unacquainted with the real state of affairs in Bandra and who read the remarks on Bandra Sanitation which appeared in your issue of yesterday's date cannot fail to remain under the impression that the agitation got up recently at Bandra against the discharge of the contents of cesspools on the health-giving western foreshore has made a great deal too much of a rather trifling matter. You will perceive, however, from what follows that such is not the case. To give an instance or two. You lay stress upon the difficulty experienced in having the broken carts repaired in Bombay and you contend that as funds also are not available for the purchase of new carts, there was no help for it but to deposit the contents of the cesspools on the "western" foreshore! But the Sanitary Committee knowing that Bombay possessed Municipal workshops might surely have enquired long ago, whether the carts could be repaired there, and this the chairman of the Sanitary Committee has now been requested to do, as will be seen from point (2) of the points settled at the meeting which took place on Saturday last, at the residence of the Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality. Besides, the principle has been duly recognized by the Law that want of funds is no justification for committing a "public nuisance" and the fouling of the Western foreshore of Bandra is undoubtedly such a nuisance. You will also see from point (3) of the Minutes which I enclose for favor of publication that budget provision does exist already for the purchase of two new carts and that they have been ordered to be purchased.

You say that the President of the Municipality told the deputation that called upon him last Saturday, that he deprecated the spirit in which the "agitation had been got up, &c." As a member of the deputation, I am in a position to assert that this is not correct. The President said he deprecated the tone of some of the letters and articles which had appeared in the newspapers in connection with the new sanitary arrangements. But I may assure you that neither the general meeting of the rate-payers, held at Bandra, on the 30th ultimo, nor the deputation which waited upon the President of the Municipality hold themselves in any way responsible for what has appeared in the Press.

It will be observed from the Minutes that the deputation has gained all that was asked for in the representation which was addressed to the President of the Municipality on the 20th ultimo, and which was published "in extenso" in your issue of the 24th ultimo and even more. But for the agitation it is not improbable that the new sanitary arrangements might have been permanently enforced, but thanks to the kind promises made by the President of the Municipality, every endeavour will be made to remedy the present state of things and to introduce an altogether better system of sanitation as soon as possible.—Yours, &c.

Bandra, July 10.

J. F. PEREIRA.

MEMORANDUM.

The deputation appointed at the meeting of Landlords and tenants held at Bandra on the 30th ultimo to meet the Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality, in connection with the new Sanitary arrangements recently introduced by the Sanitary Committee, beg to report that, by appointment, they called upon Mr. W. C. Shepherd, the Assistant Collector and President, Bandra Municipality, on Saturday last, the 6th instant, at 8 a.m.

Mr. Fatehally (Chairman, Sanitary Committee) and Khan Bahadur Dr. Dadina were also present at the interview.

After due discussion the following decision was arrived at by the meeting, viz:—

(1) The discharge of cesspool contents on the Western foreshore is disapproved, and will be discontinued immediately the carts can be restored, when the old arrangement of carting to Nowpada will be reverted to.

(2) Meanwhile Bombay Municipality to be asked at once if they will repair the broken carts in their Workshops.

(3) Two new carts for which budget provision already exists, to be purchased without delay.

(4) As soon as carts are available, the services of the one heretofore allowed to Bandra Hill and the Sea Face and which was recently discontinued, to be restored. (This cart is again plying, thanks to the Sanitary Committee.)

(5) The Notice Boards warning the public against fouling the foreshore, which had been removed, to be replaced.

(6) To minimize and gradually stop the fouling of the Western foreshore by Natives, the residents on the Sea Face and the Hill should report those who commit such nuisance within a short distance of the Sea Face road to the Municipality who will prosecute as many cases as may be necessary in the public interests. This will act as a deterrent.

(7) Necessity for increased taxation was admitted, and the Deputation was assured that early steps would be taken to increase the funds at the disposal of the Municipality for sanitary purposes, as the need for greatly improved sanitary arrangements was recognized.

The Deputation avail themselves of this opportunity to thank Mr. Shepherd, for the cordial manner in which he received them and the pains he took in discussing the points raised at the interview.

G. RADCLIFFE,
J. F. PEREIRA,
A. J. BILLIMORIA.

Bandra, 8th July 1901.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO'S Bombay Yarn Report, dated Hongkong, 22nd June, says:—There was a marked improvement in the yarn market during the past fortnight. Though the exodus of Chinese from Hongkong on account of the prevalence of plague was much spoken of, most of the prominent dealers were present in the market, and having considered present values sufficient to cover those ruling in the country, and having had large indents in hand therefrom, they were keen on fulfilling their orders, as well as on keeping eligible parcels in hand in anticipation of a further development of inquiry from the interior in the succeeding months. This led to transactions being put through to the extent of 10,000 bales Indian descriptions with a rise of dol. 1 to 2 in all counts, but the greater rise was more noticeable in No. 10 which had had more than a fair share of inquiry for all grades and descriptions. Sales comprise about:—

3,300 bales of No.	20	sold at dl.	97	to dl.	101	and	dl.	100
1,000 „ „	16	„	92	„	91 1-2	„	„	102 1-2
2,500 „ „	14	„	79	„	89			
1,030 „ „	10	„	77	„	83			
50 „ „	8	„	80					
150 „ „	6	„	71	„	77			

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 6,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 3,000 bales at 3,500 bales. Exchange on India to-day is Rs. 147 1-4 wire and 147 3-4 post.

No sales have been reported of the local mill. Of Japanese about 1700 bales nos. 20 and 16 have changed ownership at dols. 107 to 110 and 106 to 107, respectively.

In Shanghai also there was a strong feeling owing to favourable conditions of weather on account of the much needed rain having fallen in the principal districts, as also on account of political matters having distinctly assumed a turn for final settlement. The Chinese were consequently eager for business at current quotations. Importers were firm, but immediately they could only realize a rise of about a tael. Sales total 8,000 bales made up of

1,200 bales of No.	20	at Tls.	72.25	to	75
1,000 „ „	16	„ „	70.25	„	74·25
1,200 „ „	12	„ „	62	„	63
4,600 „ „	10	„ „	59	„	63

Unsold stocks are computed at about 34,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 17th June, has been advised at Rs. 202 wire and 202 1-2 post.

Locals have been held firmly. However about 7,500 bales of these, and about 6,000 bales of Japanese have been sold "forward" and "spot" as follows:—

Local	No.	10	at Tls.	68	to	70·50
„	„	12	„	70	„	72·50
„	„	14	„	73	„	73·50
„	„	16	„	75	„	76 50
Japanese	„	20	„	78	„	80
„	„	16	„	76	„	80

EARL ROBERTS has intimated that in consequence of the prolongation of the war he will not receive the Portsmouth sword of honour on the 23rd proximo as arranged, nor the congratulatory address from pensioners. Both presentations are indefinitely postponed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 10.

Kampti.—It rained slightly, more rain wanted.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 75 cents. Weather seasonable, more rain expected.

Indore.—Heavy rain is reported from Mehsana, Jhansi, Baran districts.

Cawnpore.—Raining here and in the district. We are having a continuous rainfall; there are no signs of clearing. Weather is very favorable for the crop.

Bhatinda.—It rained slightly throughout the district. Weather threatening.

Delhi.—Rain is reported from Aligarh and Muzaffernagar.

BHOWNAGAR.

OUR correspondent writes:—Rain has fallen in Bhowgagar and the people feel somewhat relieved. On Saturday, rain descended in torrents at Lathi, and seven inches were recorded during a short space of time. Further rain has also fallen at Dhola, Ujalva and other places. The rainfall is as follows:—Bhownagar, 2·23; Dhola, 4·0; Songad 1·50; and Sihore 2·9.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Wednesday:—The pressure gradients in North-West India are much slighter than they have been and the winds have decreased in strength in Gujarat, but continue of normal strength in the Konkan and Malabar. The Arabian Sea current has given only a few showers in Gujarat and Rajputna, but rain has been heavy in Malabar and the South Konkan, and light to moderate in the Central Provinces and parts of Central India. Diffused low pressure area over the South West Bengal and head of the Bay has advanced north westward into the Eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Winds are comparatively light in the northwest angle of the Bay, but are strong in East Bengal and Burma coast, thus showing that the bay monsoon current is strongest over the east of Bay. Moderate general rain has fallen in Burma and light rain in Bengal. Rain has increased in the North-Western Provinces and moderate to heavy falls are reported from that area. The most important amounts received are in Silchar five inches; Calicut, Mercara, False Point, Akyab, 4 inches; Jhansi, three inches; Ranikhet, Dehra Dun, Allahabad, two inches; Mussoorie, Umballa, Cawnpore, Manipuri, Kotah, Saugor, Satna, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Raipur Rainchi, one inch. Conditions are favourable for continuance of moderate to heavy rain in the West Coast and light to moderate rain in the Central Provinces. Showers will probably be received in the Deccan, South India, Rajputana and Central India. The depression in the North Western Provinces is favourable for general rain over the Gangetic plain and may continue in the same position for two or three days. The rain may increase in Bengal and extend along the North West Himalayas.

HYDERABAD, JULY 10.

The season report for the week ended 6th July shows that Hyderabad had two and-a-half inches of rain, whilst the average in the districts was one inch. The autumn sowings continue, and pasture is plentiful. Locusts are still prevalent in some talukas. The prices of grain show a tendency to fall. The persons employed on relief works numbered nine thousand seven hundred, and gratuitous relief was given to two thousand seven hundred. Nothing more than light showers have fallen, but the sky is overcast and strong winds continue.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.	43	95	31	05	37	61	35	31
Wednesday, 10th July	1	8	00	05	00	49	00	17
Total......	45	03	31	11	38	13	35	48
Total fall to July 10, 1900 ...	22	81	23	85	23	17	23	28
Total fall to July 10, 1899 ...	21	95	22	61	27	89	25	36

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following are the totals of rainfall registered on the stations of the above line up to the 6th July 1901:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	30	31	Wadhwan	0	13
Panjoo	21	53	Dabhoe	2	38
Vaiturana	25	76	Sevalia	5	5
Palghur	35	28	Godhra	3	21
Gholwad	12	33	Patri	0	51
Daman	21	67	Limkhera	1	31
Bulsar	22	33	Dobad	2	37
Nausari	5	97	Amargarh	1	23
Surat	4	27	Rutlam	1	21
Kim	2	00	Nagda	0	5
Broach	0	79	Rajpardi	2	26
Baroda	2	47	Vyara	4	46
Mehmadabad	0	39	Nandarbar	3	64
Ahmedabad	2	27	Nardana	3	30
Viramgam	0	50			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·512	SE	2	93·6	80.9	66	...	0·79	—3·18
Sirsa	29·489	SE	M	90·3	76·1	76	0·21	0·51	—2·71
Delhi	29·493	Calm	1	94·2	80·0	79	...	1·82	—5·25
Agra	29·491	NE	5	98·0	81·9	87	0·09	1·41	—5·15
Cawnpore	29·469	NE	5	94·8	73·6	94	0·93	1·23	—4·57
Allahabad	29·417	E	8	97·6	81·3	87	1·57	1·68	—7·93
Jhansi	29·513	WNW	6	98·2	77·1	93	2·64	2·87	—6·72
Jacobabad	29·441	E	2	105·4	87·0	53	...	0·00	—0·39
Karachi	29·538	W	12	91·4	82·7	72	...	0·00	—1·25
Jeypore	29·505	ENE	5	99·2	80·1	74	...	0·14	—5·25
Ajmere	29·520	SW	5	91·9	79·5	85	...	1·46	—3·12
Deesa	29·542	SW	13	99·6	86·5	79	0·06	0·14	—5·10
Ahmedabad.	29·557	SW	3	93·2	78·1	76	0·74	3·45	—3·16
Bhuj	29·557	W	23	87·8	80·9	76	...	0·00	—3·70
Jamnagar	29·565	WSW	21	95·1	81·2	72	...	0·00	—5·80
Dwarka	29·581	WSW	18	88·4	82·3	81	..	0·02	...
Rajkot	29·579								
Bhownagar		W	24	98·4	78·5	73	0·01	2·66	—5·50
Para	29·577	NW	11	93·6	74·8	72	0·02	2·01	—4·10
Veraval	29·595	W	13	86·6	76·5	90	0·10	0·60	—7·81
Neemuch	29·534	WSW	19	94·0	76·1	75	...	0·73	—8·70
Indore	29·555	W	8	91·3	73·1	68	...	2·15	—7·39
Saugor	29·525	WSW	7	86·4	74·1	93	1·41	3·41	—8·41
Jubulpore	29·434								
Hoshang-		WNW	4	85·9	78·2	97	0·72	3·11	—11·72
abad	29·514	SW	5	92·6	77·6	71	0·03	2·60	—9·89
Khandwa	29·573	WNW	14	91·7	75·1	72	...	4.80	—4·01
Raipur	29·522	SW	11	89·3	77·1	92	0·91	11·73	—2·07
Nagpur	29·511	Calm	9	90·2	76·5	86	0·03	7·21	—3·60
Amraoti	29·583	W	1	90·2	75·9	78	...	3·95	—6·51
Akola	29·592	WNW	14	60·5	80·1	80	...	5·76	—2·83
Surat	29·60	W	11	90·1	76·1	75	...	9·76	—3·43
Malegaon	29·536	W	17	90·9	79·3	67	0·01	6·83	—9·7
Bombay	29·6·2	W	17	87·1	72·4	88	0·13	31·66	+3·62
Poona	29·619	W	17	82·6	70·4	76	0·03	8·85	+1·82
Ahmedna-	29·617								
gar		W	15	86·9	70·2	75	0·01	8·01	+2·03
Aurang-	29·632								
abad		WNW	18	85·8	75·5	85	0·21	9·32	...
Sholapur	29·652	NW	15	99·2	79·5	77	0·03	11·92	+5·32
Ratnagiri	29·679	W	12	85·4	68·8	85	0·05	42·77	+2·50
Belgaum	29·681	WSW	21	76·3	76·4	90	0·01	16·04	—3·56
Goa	29·710	W	15	84·0	78·5	90	0·35	63·51	+27·72
Karwar	..	SE	9	8 ·7	71·4	82	6·34	85·92	+32·32
Mangalore	29·756	WNW	5	81·8	71·0	85	0·87	46·26	—1·75
Calicut	29·777	NE	11	[illegible]	74·7	94	4·35	45·8	—2·10
Cochin	29·805	W	...	87·0	66·3	93	2·34	26·64	—0·11
Bangalore	29·791	SW	11	78.2	72·0	92	0·03	2·43	—2·65
Secunderabad	29·655	W	11	80·1	78·1	86	0·01	8·60	+1·03
Masulipatam	29·634	WSW	11	89·5	75·7	79	...	4·03	—3·9
Bellary	29·711	W	12	90·5	80·9	57	...	4·18	+1·81
Cuddapah	29·699	W	M	95·7	81·5	55	...	2·49	—2·85
Madras	29·700	WSW	8	93·5	70·6	69	..	0·87	—2·34
Coimbatore	29·784	WSW	7	87·4	..	98	0·28	4·32	+2·53
Trichinopoly	29·753	WSW	7	98·1	78·8	67	...	1·59	—0·25
Negapatam	29·743	SW	8	95·2	74·9	77	0·20	0·26	—2·13
Colombo	29·848	SW	12	85·0	73·0	95	0·68	7·72	—0·09
Aden	29·597	SW	13	95·3	84·3	58	...	1·4	—1

* Corrected there being a mistake in the total on the 3rd.

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light.

M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·13 (37·29); G. T. H. = 0·30 (33·32) St. G. H = 0·10 (36·51); C P = 0·02 (31·52).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Masulipatam, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are easterly at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur, Karwar and Calicut, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Belgaum, Neemuch, Rajkot and Jamnagar, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, shows a general tendency to fall, but it is yet, above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Deesa, Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Jhansi, and skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (4·35"); over two inches at Cochin (2·34") and Jhansi (2·64"); between one and two inches at Allahabad and Saugor and under an inch at Sirsa, Agra, Cawnpore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Verawal, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Coimbatore, Negapatam and Colombo.

A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Allahabad and Jubbulpore and the winds round about it are cyclonic. The weather is hence favourable for rain in the Central and North-West Provinces. General rain is likely along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay, and local showers are likely in all districts except in Sind and Rajputana.

The s. s. Afghan left Mauritius on the 22nd June and reports having experienced up to Latitude 10° S. Longitude 58° E. at 8 A. M. on the 26th, strong Trades, passing clouds and heavy sea; thence to Latitude 3° S. Longitude 68° E. on the 29th moderate to light easterly and south-easterly winds, a moderate to smooth sea and passing showers; thence to Latitude 4° N. Longitude 66° E. at midnight on the 1st July calms and moderate to fresh north-westerly winds and heavy north-west swell; thence to arrival on the 7th moderate to strong monsoon passing clouds, a heavy sea and heavy rain squalls near coast.

E. A. KENYON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	..........inches	29·639
Temperature of the Air	..........degrees	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	....	80·0
Dew Point	....	78·7
Relative humidity of Air	....	0·846
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	..	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	..........degrees	87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	....	79·7
General Directions of wind*	....	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	..........miles	437
Fall of Rain	....	0·11
Total fall during month	....	9·27
„ „ year	....	35·12
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 10th	....	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—July 9.

10 p.m	82·4

WEDNESDAY—July 10.

5 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	82.1
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	81·3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bolton Hall, 2,326 tons, Captain W D Lewis, will sail to-day for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain J E Davison, sailed yesterday, for Mauritius, Cape Town, &c, with a general cargo and 350 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 936 tons, Captain P H Martyr will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Ogla Rossi, Mr Sebastian Pereira, Mr Sayed Mahomed and 25 deck.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain N Harrison, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Liverpool, 9th February, via Algoa Bay, East London and Tamatave, in ballast, and Mr Valoo Swamy and five deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 10.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	......	......
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	......	......
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	......	......
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	......	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	......	......	Indian Marine
Clive	......	......	Indian Marine
Nancowry	......	......	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	......	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	......	Turret-ship
Plassey	......	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	......	......

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Louise Roth	2213	Thompson			W & A G & Co
Naseri	912	Barron	Mauritius		B & P S N Co
Henzada	1341	Cunningham			M M & Co
Petriana	1148	Snape			W & A G & Co
Nairung	2861	Edge	Calcutta		T M & Co
Ujina	3426	Robertson			M M & Co
Chanda	1305	Hodgson			M M & Co
Ensenada bq	992	Morris			E T & Co
Marietta Man of War		Bleecker			U S Navy
Taunton	2451	Soeberg	Kurachee	9-7	K N & Co
Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison			F M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Dido	3127	Peckering	Hull	12-7	F M & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Hewett, R N			Turret Ship
H	Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
K	Acanthus	1876	Allan	Karachi	12-7	F M & Co
M	Ernest Simons	2162	Vaquier	Marseilles	29-8	M M & Co
N	Mozaffari	1387	Baker	R Ports	12-7	B & P S N Co
O	Rander Reunion	1329	Carr			H G M Hajani
P	King Arthur	1017	Bennett	Jeddah &c		B & P S N Co
Q	Afghan	1429	Denter			H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland ....932 Miller.....Marmagoa ....10-7 Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Virawa	2198	McDougall	Saigon	12-7	M M & Co
3	R Rubattino	3046	Saporite	Genoa	15-7C	Boggiano
4	Bormida	1499	Costa	China	17-7C	Boggiano
5	Clan Macfarlane	3107	Jone	Liverpool	20-7	F M & Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Cook	China	30 7	P & O Co
8	Harburg	3383	Hellerich	Hamburg	13-7	K N & Co
9	Weissenfels	2542	Warckmeister	Hamburg	13-7	G & Co
10	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	16-7	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	13-7	P & O Co
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Kurachee	12-7	M M & Co
16	Simla	1515	Cole	P Gulf	10 7	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Clan Macdonald s.	Harrison	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Simla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Ahmadi s	Davison	Mauritius, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pemba, Martyr, for Persian Gulf.
„ Bolton Hall, Lewis, for Port Said.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
„ Parramatta, for China, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 10.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—31 cases oilmen stores and medicine, D Cowasjee.

Plassy s—4 cases game requisites, Kane and Co; 2 cases flavering essences, D C Pandole; 7 cases wines, D Cowasjee; 18 cases provision, &c, Minocher Kooka and Sons.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Plassy s—51 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—28 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—25 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 9 bales skins, R Muncherji Kooka; 1,335 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 13 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Harburg s—100 bales cotton dropping, Charondas Damoder; 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales hemp, Khetsidas Harmukhrai.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels —142 cwt gum, Jethabhoy Premjee; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Harburg s—10 bales hemp, R Aalladin and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macfarlane s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wagjee Bechar; 33 cwts shell lac, Saariff Brimjee; 15 cwt bees wax K B Sajan.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—25 tons, old iron, E Tajbhoy.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORT OF ANALYSIS OF

GREEK BRANDY,

BY MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,

Bombay, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
11th April, 1901.

I have carefully tested a sample of GREEK BRANDY submitted for analysis, and find it to be of GOOD QUALITY and to contain an average percentage of alcohol. The sample CONTAINS NOTHING OF AN INJURIOUS NATURE, on the contrary the taste indicates that the BRANDY IS DERIVED FROM THE CORRECT SOURCE VIZ. THE JUICE OF THE GRAPE. The flavour and aroma are fine and the spirit would in my opinion be a good one for general use.

T. DEGRUCHY DERRY,
ANALYST.

This GREEK BRANDY can be had from the old office of MR. JOHN PARMENIDES, close to Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., Apollo Street,

At Rs. 30 per dozen.

The Way to make that old

CYCLE

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.

OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

Rs. SEVEN.

The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,

TELEPHONE No. 983.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators; Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

COLABA RANGE SATURDAY AFTERNOON 13TH AT 3 O'CLOCK.

DISTANCE 200 & 300 YARDS.

PROGRAMME, MONSOON SEASON 1901.

The Monsoon Season Grand Aggregate and Aggregate Prizes. The Competitions are open to all Members of the Club as per rule 15.

Match No. 1. Aggregates at 200 & 300 Yards.		Match No. 2. Aggregates at 500 & 600 Yards.	
1st Prize Rs.	10	1st Prize Rs.	10
2nd " "	10	2nd " "	10
3rd " "	5	3rd " "	5
4th " "	5	4th " "	5
5th " "	5	5th " "	5
6th " "	5	6th " "	5

Match No. 3. Aggregates at 700 & 800 Yards.		Match No. 4. Grand Aggregate.
1st Prize Rs.	10	1st Prize Rs. 20 and Gold Jewel.
2nd " "	10	2nd Prize Rs. 15 and Silver Jewel with Gold centre.
3rd " "	5	3rd Prize Rs. 10 and Silver Jewel.
4th " "	5	
5th " "	5	
6th " "	5	

The Aggregates will be made up of the two highest scores made in the weekly Silver Spoon Competitions at each of the following distances: 200 and 300, 500 and 600, 700 and 800 yards. The Grand Aggregate will be made up of the 2 highest scores made at each distance in the above aggregate. Competitors must have entered for at least twelve Silver Spoon Competitions of which two must be at each distance to be entitled to a money prize or medal in the Grand Aggregate, and no Competitor will be allowed to take more than two money prizes in the above aggregates. CAPTAIN "WEBB'S CUP" the scores made in this Competition may also count in the aggregates.

Position 200 yards, Kneeling or Standing.
Position 300 yards, Sitting or Kneeling.
Position Beyond 300 yards Prone.

Seven shots and one sighting shot at each distance.

The following system of handicapping will be observed:—

Distance. Lee-Metford Rifle allows Martini-Henri Rifle—200 yards 1 point; 300 yards 1 point; 500 yards 1 point; 600 yards 2 points; 700 yards 2 points and 800 yards 3 points.

Lee-Metford Rifle allows Martini-Henri Carbine.—200 yards 1 point; 300 yards 1 point; 500 yard 2 points; 600 yards 4 points; 700 yards 5 points and 800 yards 7 points.

Distance, Martini-Henri Rifle allows Martini-Henri Carbine—200 yards 0 point; 300 yards 0 point; 500 yards 1 point; 600 yards 2 points; 700 yards 3 points and 800 yards 4 points.

In addition to the Prizes already enumerated, the Club gives a Silver Medal or Silver Jewel for every highest possible score in any bona-fide Club competition.

Ties to be decided as per last issue of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Rules. It must be understood that the above handicap points are really intended for Bisley Targets and marking, although Regulation Targets may generally be used as a matter of convenience on the Range. This places the competitions more in favour of the Martini-Henri Rifle and Carbine, and the more experienced shots in the Club sincerely hope that a very large number of Gentlemen having Martini-Henri Rifles will avail themselves of the very favourable conditions offered. The Competitions will be held on the Colaba Range and the first shoot will take place on Saturday July 13th, and the Season will close on the 28th September except for Capt Webb's Cup. Date, place and time of this competition will be notified.

In addition to the above it is proposed to hold a series of matches at vanishing and moving Targets during the Dewalee Holidays those matches were proposed by Lt-Col Russell B V A who has given a handsome donation of Rs. 100 towards prizes for this object.

The following Aggregate will also form part of this Programme; Competition to be called

THE POLLEN AGGREGATE.

CONDITIONS.

Open to all members of the Bombay Rifle Club as per Rule 15. The prizes will be awarded in the order of Merit as follows;—viz, for the best Aggregate composed of two Scores at 200, 300, 500, 600, 700, 800 yards, out of three of the six grand aggregates of the Club Competitions commencing with the Monsoon Season of 1900 and terminating with the fair Season of 1902-1903.

The aggregate may be taken as follows:—One Monsoon and two fair Seasons competitions, or one fair Season and two Monsoon Seasons Competitions may be counted but no combination of three Monsoons or three fair Seasons Competitions will be allowed.

PRIZES.

For the best aggregate as above Rs 150, presented by Major J Pollen, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, with a portion of the entrance fees to be decided by the Executive Committee not exceeding Rs 100 received as entrance fees for this Competition.

The Club is open to the R N Army R I M all Volunteers, and Civilians members must make their own arrangements for ammunition.

T M ENGLISH, Major,
Hony. Sec. and Treasurer,
Sergt Major J R OWENS, B V A.
" HARRISON, G I P Ry Vol.
" J WELLS, B V R.
Assist. Secretaries.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(BRANCH OF THE INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.)

THE Financial Statement from October 1899 to 30th June 1901:—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
To Public subscriptions paid into the Bank.	2,18,919	0	2
To Donations from "Christian Age"	3,438	2	2
To "Times of India" (Queen's Birth-day Gift Fund)	12,418	15	10
To Proceeds of Fancy Fair	80,193	9	4
To Sale-proceeds of wheat, flour & cloth, &c	23,541	14	3
To Interest account	10,570	4	9
To Refund account	567	9	6
To Grants from the "Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund" Calcutta	61,52,500	0	0
Total	66,02,149	8	0

DISBURSEMENTS.	Rs.	a.	p.
By Grants paid to the Northern Division	30,16,100	0	0
By Grants paid to the Central Division	26,51,680	4	0
By Grants paid to the Southern Division	41,300	0	0
By Grants paid to the Kathiawar Division	5,66,000	0	0
By Grants paid to the other districts	2,01,170	0	0
By Grants paid from "Queen's Birth-day Gift Fund"	12,418	15	10
By Grants paid from "Christian Age" Fund	3,438	0	0
By Honorary Secretary's petty cash account	2,211	4	0
By Bank's petty cash account (stamps)	15	0	0
By Allowance to Government Auditors	1,222	4	9
By Expenses re Public Meeting	439	2	10
By Balance on June 30th, 1901	1,03,154	8	7
Total	66,02,119	8	0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th July.

1. There will be meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officer's of No. 2 Company at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day at 8-15 p.m., followed by a General meeting of the Company.

2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. Payne, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NEW PIANOS.

	Rs.
Portable Pianos	290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos	320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos	Rs. 475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos	" 1,000 to 1,650
Square Pianos	" 775 to 950

Special terms for Cash and Monthly Payments.

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S. ROSE & CO.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KIRKPATRICK—July 4, at Alleppey, the wife of Thos Kirkpatrick, Agent, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

MACFARLANE—July 5, at Ballabrooie, Bangalore, the wife of Mr John B Macfarlane, District Board Engineer, Salem, of a son.

DEATHS.

FLETCHER—July 5, at Vizagapatam, Henry Thomas Fletcher, Contractor, Vizianagram Mining Coy (Ld), aged 55 years and 6 months.

NASH—June 14, at 66, Byne Road, Sydenham, Frederick Nash, formerly Principal of Farrington, Ootacamund, India and of the Kensington Collegiate School, aged 74.

KEMP'S LIST.

DRYING BOTTLES

will preserve your

GLOVES

keep your

CIGARS

in condition and your

MATCHES

always dry.

Indispensable during the monsoon months.

Rs. 2; 3; 5; and 10, according to size.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1901.

EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

THE more Europeans attempt to pluck the heart of the Central African mystery the less some of them appear to like the secrets revealed. One of the latest accounts of travel in Equatorial Africa is that of Mr. J. E. S. Moore, who led a scientific expedition through those regions during 1899 and 1900. Mr. Moore's journey was undertaken in the interests of Zoology. It was no pursuit of wild, gigantic or strange fauna that took him on this errand. The motive of his quest was supplied by a harmless little jelly-fish. Somebody perturbed scientific circles in England by bringing from Lake Tanganyika a jelly fish, which being usually regarded as a marine creature apparently had no business to have been disporting itself in the waters of a Central African lake, situate 600 miles from the sea coasts and 2,700 feet above high water mark. Then it was recalled that some shells given to the British Museum by Speke who with Burton discovered Tanganyika resembled marine molluscs. The problem presented was like that of the fly in the amber and the Royal Society sent out Mr. Moore in 1895 to investigate the matter. He found in Tanganyika besides jelly-fish and shells, crustaceans, sponges and other smaller creatures such as are to be found in the sea. Lakes Nyassa and Shirwa were examined on the way to Tanganyika but from those waters marine organisms were absent. It was held to be proved that the sea must at one time have reached to Tanganyika, but certainly not by way of Nyassa and Shirwa. Investigation showed the shells to be most like some occurring in beds of the Jurassic period and it was therefore concluded that in that remote age Tanganyika must have been connected with the sea. When the separation took place some of the marine creatures in the Lake adapted themselve to the changed conditions. Mr. Moore started on a second journey in 1899, with the object of making a fuller study of the geology of Tanganyika, to examine the region and lakes to the north as far as the Albert Nyanza and to get to know something about the range spoken of by rumour as the Mountains of the Moon. It was not a pleasant journey. Beautiful lake scenery does not compensate for mosquitoes, malaria and stifling heat. Mr. Moore says that in his progress from the mouth of the Zambesi to Nyassa, he travelled for hundreds of miles through "what schoolboys would call, unmitigated, unsavoury splodge." The Shire highlands were a little relief. Near Lake Nyassa there are rugged and precipitous mountains. The land on the top is "a succession of arid, leafless wildernesses covered with European graves and 'sans' everything in the way of either comfort or necessity." Perhaps the original cause of Mr. Moore's journey was not sufficiently inspiring. It is possible for the study of the antecedents of a jelly-fish to arouse enthusiasm, but in Mr. Moore's case it did not extend to the surroundings in which he found himself.

His descriptions are not constructed to allure many persons to penetrate the interior of Africa. On the shores of Tanganyika he says, "people have died, are dying and will die" which of course is a way people have, but "they go on, or rather they go off, there actually faster than they do in the Nyassa region." The high Kivu land entered after leaving Tanganyika is as cool and charming as a work of art but the only European, a German Sergeant, who lived there, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, died after a year, of black-water fever, the worst type of African fever known. The region from the northern end of Tanganyika to Albert Nyanza is described as a kind of trough in the Great Central African upland and in this lie Lakes Kivu, Albert Edward Nyanza and Albert Nyanza. Between the second and third of these lakes are the Mountains of the Moon and north of Kivu is a volcanic mass which still discharges lava from a number of vents. Mr. Moore and his companion ascended one of these cones, which is about 11,300 feet above the level of the sea. The Mountains of the Moon are an extensive range composed of many snow peaks. They present a panorama of marvellous beauty. One extended view that was obtained embraced "some seventy-five miles of the range and in this length there were at least four groups of distinct and individual snowy peaks." A partial ascent of one of the higher peaks was made and after traversing a glacier Mr. Moore gained a rocky ridge partly covered with permanent snow at an estimated height of 14,900 feet. Thus another of the mountain solitudes of the world has been invaded. The Alps, the Himalayas, the Andes have all been more or less conquered by enthusiastic climbers but for sometime to come the glaciers and snow peaks of the Mountains of the Moon will hardly be a popular field for European cragsmen. The difficulties in the way are more than ordinary. When European civilization has sufficiently regenerated the heart of Africa, there may be a chance for those who sigh for more altitudes to conquer. But Mr. Moore thinks Europe would be better advised to leave the Equatorial regions alone. Pushing European civilization in those dark places is enormously expensive and the results are scarcely satisfactory. Mr. Moore doubts even if there are minerals to repay the cost of opening up the African interior. Judging from what he has seen and from the reports of others he declares that mountains will have to be moved in Equatorial Africa to get at the minerals, for they are not generally apparent on the surface.

THE LIBERAL REUNION. AT a largely attended meeting at the Reform Club on Tuesday evening, the Liberal party, split and disintegrated, endeavoured to reunite itself and to some extent appears to have succeeded. The proceedings are reported to have been entirely harmonious and a resolution of confidence in Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was unanimously adopted. But that did not mean that Liberals as individuals meant to sink their own views and feelings and to follow their leader like sheep through a hole in the hedge. Both Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey took the opportunity of reminding the meeting that although they supported the vote of confidence, they were not prepared to make sacrifices in the interests of party discipline. It is the glory and at the same time the weakness of the Liberal party that every member will think for himself and act accordingly. Party whips have always that fact to face and no one ever knows the line his next-door neighbour may strike out for himself. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should have borne this in mind, when he made his speech and have refrained from untactful allusions to personal intrigue and cabals. That was precisely the way to lead to fresh disruption rather than to general embracing all round. Mr. Asquith made a prompt disclaimer, which appears to have followed on the lines of his remarkable speech at the Liverpool Street Hotel a fortnight previously. It served to remind Sir Henry that the blind intolerance which wrecked the Liberal Party must end. Mr. Asquith and his friends would not plead guilty to bringing schismatics from the predominant and authorised creed of the Liberal party. It is not they who have "returned to a state of grace," but rather their leader, for his sentiments of Tuesday evening are those of the Liverpool-street gathering more than of the Queen's Hall demonstration. The attempt which was made to associate the whole Opposition Front Bench to the Stop-the-War policy signally failed, a failure which no one seems more fully to have recognised than its leader, who now declares that the Opposition has only to concern itself with the future, leaving to Government the responsibility for the past. The War must be brought to a victorious conclusion, said he feebly, but the settlement must be a generous one. Precisely. But much depends upon the interpretation of the word generous. A vast majority of the Boers, not including those still fighting, own that the terms offered are more generous than has been anticipated. If Sir Henry means independence he need not hope that the harmony said to have been restored will be of long duration. Mr. Asquith, a fortnight ago, said there were Liberals who thought that the war was on the part of Great Britain a huge national crime. They said further that to this national crime we have added day by day, month by month, and year by year countless further crimes against God and humanity, and they said that the only way to do right is to surrender unconditionally to the Boers. All he said about this was that, in whatever form this proposition is stated, it should not go forth to the world, so long as he had a voice to be heard, that this was the opinion of the Liberal party. And to that view Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Gray and other prominent Liberals hold and will as tenaciously as the leaders on the other side of the House. Unless the pro-Boer members of their party are willing to accept their claim to an independent view in this matter the happy family will soon again become what Mr. Chamberlain described as an agglomeration of fortuitous atoms. Since writing we learn that the meeting is regarded as having produced a mere temporary truce, and that the Liberal situation is not altered.

AMBULANCE WORK IN BOMBAY. SINCE the formation of a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in Bombay, a few months ago the movememt has been taken up with a great deal of enthusiasm. Already a number of ladies have qualified for the certificates of the Association and classes have been or are being formed among various bodies in the city. The European community are displaying considerable energy in the matter and now that His Excellency the Governor has given his countenance to the movement it may be expected that interest in bandages and tourniquets will rapidly develop. It is to be hoped, however, that ladies proud in the possession of Ambulance Association certificates will not unduly sigh for broken heads and limbs on which to exercise their gentle skill, though he would be an ungracious wretch who would not welcome an accident when a fair "first aider" is at hand. It is satisfactory that the police and railway servants, the classes who most frequently find themselves the first persons at the scene of an accident, are being instructed to give prompt aid to sufferers. So far as the native police are concerned this instruction is greatly needed for nobody looks more helpless than a native constable when suddenly called upon to give help in a street accident. The only thing he is capable of doing in such an emergency is to proceed leisurely to where a stretcher can be obtained to convey the sufferer to the hospital. Of course much precious time is thus wasted with results which in many accident cases may be serious. In reference to this subject we are glad to note the improvements which Mr. Nicholls, the Chief of the Bombay Fire Brigade, has introduced for the purpose of the speedy rescue of persons from the ruins of fallen buildings. Many houses collapse in Bombay from various causes and the work of rescuing people who may be buried in the debris devolves upon the Fire Brigade. Formerly several steamers were required to convey a sufficient number of men to the scene of such accidents and not infrequently time was lost in waiting for proper tools and appliances for excavating work. This difficulty has now been overcome by the provision of an emergency van capable of carrying fourteen men and fitted with tools, scaling ladders, portable stretchers, and Wells' patent lights for use at night. The van and the stretchers have been designed by Mr. Nicholls, and the vehicle can be turned out fully manned in two minutes. At home there is also connected with many central fire stations a horsed ambulance wagon which is always ready to speed to the spot where any street accident may have happened, but perhaps we must wait a little longer for that further improvement here. Lord Northcote in his reference to the mills and large workshops suggested a very desirable field for the extension of the St. John Association's efforts and perhaps it may be found not impossible to interest the native workers in learning how to intelligently assist their injured fellows. For the formation of ambulance classes among the public generally the committee of the Bombay Centre have separated the City into districts in each of which ladies and gentlemen are prepared to receive the names of those anxious to join.

THE MARCHAND MISSION. WE may expect another Anglo-phobe demonstration in France as the result of the publication of statements regarding the origin of the Marchand Mission. M. Delcasse gave the matter its quietus in 1898, and it should have been allowed to rest without any subsequent attempt being made to create ill-blood. According to the journals referred to in our telegram, the purpose of the mission was to establish a foothold on the Nile and so obtain for France a voice in the future settlement of Egypt. Shall we call it French diplomacy or French duplicity? France might still have had a voice in the present Government of Egypt had she not voluntarily relinquished it. But as regards Major Marchand's mission, when the British force was so posted as to prevent his leaving the island on which he had taken up his position, that officer stated that he had been instructed by the French Government to occupy the Bahr-el-Ghazal up to the confluence of the Bahr-el Jebel and also the Shilluk country on the left bank of the Nile as far as Fashoda. He further stated that he had concluded a treaty with the Shilluk chiefs by which they placed the country under the protection of France and that he had sent the treaty to his Government. This the Shiluks strenuously denied. There was nothing in his story inconsistent with that which is published now; nor was any other interpretation put upon his procedure. Incidentally, perhaps, it is worth while mentioning that when the Sirdar fell in with Major Marchand he was out of both ammunition and supplies, and had it not been for the generous treatment of the Sirdar, Major Marchand and his force would not have survived to tell the tale. Had they been discovered a fortnight later, even had they survived a lack of food they would have been annihilated by the great hordes of Dervishes, who had gathered together and were dispersed by our troops. The French Government admitted the validity of our claim and evacuated Fashoda without a murmur. To rake up the subject now is not likely to prove a profitable proceeding.

THE SOMALI EXPEDITION. FROM Gerloguki comes news of the Somali expedition which reads almost like comic opera. The Abyssinians failed to discover the Mad Mullah's whereabouts, and little wonder, for as the Borao correspondent of our Allahabad contemporary, stated that mischievous individual had fled north to the Mahomed Gerad tribe. With them were some men of the Dalbahanta tribe, his former friends, and these tribesmen hold him prisoner. But the Abyssinians wanted to have some fighting. Up to the middle of June they had seen none. So they went on the principle of if you cannot strike the man you wish, strike the nearest man. They have gone for the first head they saw and to some purpose. They killed two hundred. Better had they abstained from bloodshed for their commissariat failing they have been obliged to devour their transport animals and the last state of those men is worse than the first.

PETROLEUM IN TEXAS. THE "Handels Museum" gives the following interesting information:—There is at present in Northern Mexico a practical engineer, Mr. G. A. Burr, who has made about four hundred borings, through the agency of miner's companies acquainted for some years with Texas and Northern Mexico, in search of petroleum. He has arrived at the following results: Through the whole of Texas there is a broad band of oil-districts. It spreads under the Rio Grande, the boundary between Texas and Mexico, lies in the neighbourhood of the small Mexican town of Camargo, stretches under the whole of the Mexican State of Tamaulipas on the north coast, and reaches the limits of Vera Cruz naturally. The specific gravity of the oil is greater towards the south. This discovery will shortly be easy of verification and points to an oil-kingdom in Texas of still greater importance than that previously discovered in Beaumont and its neighbourhood.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received from Egypt to the effect that the rainfall has been very heavy in the Southern Abyssinian Plateau and that several flushes came down the Blue Nile in June. This is very much what happened in 1878 when the Nile flood was one of the highest on record and the rainfall in the monsoon period in India was distinctly above the normal.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary and Captain the Hon'ble Beresford Greenville, left Bombay yesterday morning from the Victoria Terminus for Poona by the 7-15 o'clock train. The departure was private.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, returned from leave to England, sat on the bench of the Appellate Side of the High Court with the Chief Justice, yesterday.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Tookaram Krishna, a young Maratha, was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a bill-hook, to Nasarwanjee Sorabjee, on the 26th April last, at his toddy shop at Dadar, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

IN reference to the formation of classes under the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association the Committee have divided the city into districts and appointed ladies and gentlemen to whom those wishing to join classes should apply. They are as follow:—Byculla, Mr. Jas. Macdonald, Scottish High School; Fort and Colaba, the Hon. Secretary Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder; Mr. K. N. Wadia, Belle Vue, Colaba; Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas, Bazaar Gate Street and the Joint Hon. Secretaries 42 Watson's Annexe. Ladies wishing to join in the Fort and Colaba, should communicate with the Hon. Secretary Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines; Malabar Hill, Dr. J. Pollen, and Mr. E. H. Aitken, The Ridge; Mandvie, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed; Girgaum, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar and Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya.

HOW LONG WILL ENGLAND'S COAL LAST?

AN ANXIOUS QUESTION FOR THE FUTURE.

BY JAMES GEIKIE, F.R.S., PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THAT is to say, they discard the principle of an increase in the nature of a percentage on the previous quantity, and simply add a constant quantity equal to the average annual increase of the fourteen years preceding the date of their report, which they take at 3,000,000 tons. Upon this basis they arrive at the following results, namely, that at the end of a hundred years the consumption would be 415,000,000 tons per annum and their grand total of 146,430,000,000 would represent a consumption of 276 years. But they do not commit themselves to his or to any other conclusion. They obviously felt, what many still feel, that in all such calculations there are many elements of uncertainty, and that in the very nature of things a definite answer to the question: How long will our coal supply last? is impossible. But whether the estimate be founded on the principle of geometrical or arithmetical increase, it remains true that our coal supplies, even if they be so great as the Commissioners supposed, cannot at an increasing rate of consumption last for more than two or three hundred years.

PROFESSOR HULL'S OBJECTIONS.

It is now doubted whether the view taken of our coal resources in the Commissioners' Report is not much too sanguine. Professor Hull, a well-known authority on the coal question, has always objected to the inclusion in the estimate of coal-seams between one and two feet in thickness, on the ground that such thin coals cannot as a rule be profitably worked. It may be remarked, however, that coals eighteen inches in thickness, and even thinner, have been won. Many thin seams are at present disregarded simply because thicker seams are available in their neighbourhood. But in times to come, when those thicker seams are approaching exhaustion, we may be sure that the hitherto neglected thinner seams will have their turn. In a recent work dealing with our coal resources at the close of the nineteenth century, Professor Hull has subjected the Commissioners' estimate to a kind of wholesale revision, and comes to the conclusion that the available coal in our "visible" coal-fields does not probably exceed 58,000,000 tons. The Commissioners, it will be remembered, reported to the effect that the stock of coal in our "visible" coal-fields, in 1870, amounted to some 90,000,000,000 tons; and deducting from that the output of coal between 1870 and 1900, we should still have, according to their estimate, a stock of 85,000,000,000 tons. From this sum Professor Hull would now subtract no less than 27,000,000,000 tons. While duly recognising his authority, the present writer is not prepared to follow him in all his statements and arguments. The results obtained by the Commissioners were based on the carefully prepared reports of a large number of competent experts, each of whom had special and local knowledge of the districts which he was requested to report upon. Under these circumstances, the public, we feel sure, will not be inclined to set the Commissioners' estimate aside, until it is replaced by one based on as wide a range of carefully sifted data

UNEXPLORED GROUND.

But while we need not agree with Mr. Hull in deducting so much from the amount of fossil fuel in our "visible" coal-fields, it must be admitted that the Commissioners took too rosy a view of the extent and capacity of our "concealed" coal-fields, and that their estimate of the amount of available coal in such regions is probably much too favourable. They put it at 56,273,000,000 tons—an amount which Professor Hull would reduce to 23,253,000,000. Perhaps this latter estimate is nearer the truth; but it must be confessed that the grounds for a thoroughly reliable estimate are as yet wanting. We know, from observations made within the last thirty years, that the extension of our "visible" coal-fields in the Midlands, under overlying Permian and Triassic strata, is not so great as was formerly believed, and Mr. Hull's estimate is probably just as reliable as any other that might be made at present But we may shortly be in possession of more abundant data for forming an opinion, Government having promised to issue a report on the subject, which is at present being prepared by the Geological Survey.

It is still a moot question whether any concealed coal-bearing strata occur, within the wide regions occupied by the Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits of eastern England. But several bore-holes which have been put down here and there in the regions referred to, after passing through the Chalk, have struck strata older than our Coal-measures. Geologists, therefore, hold out very little hope of discovering new stores of coal in that quarter. It may just be pointed out, however, that the bore-holes referred to are few in number, and often far apart, and it is therefore too soon to declare positively that no such discoveries are possible. "In the unexplored ground," as Professor Galloway remarks, "there is room for more than one large coal-field and until actual boring has been done to prove the existence or non-existence of such a coal-field or coal-fields, the matter must obviously remain in its present state of uncertainty." As regards south-east England, coal, we all know, has been discovered in Kent; and it would appear that from Dover to Bath there in all probability extends a narrow trough of Coal-measures, from which supplies of fuel will yet be obtained. But until the actual extent and richness of the coal-field of south-east England has been determined, it would be idle to attempt any estimate of its available supplies.

HOW DEEP CAN THE MINER GO?

The depth of 4,000 feet was adopted by the Commission as the limit at which coal could be worked, and the same limit is assumed by Professor Hull in his estimates. Some less sanguine writers, however, think it will hardly be possible to work coal at such a depth, and they would therefore make very large deductions from even Mr. Hull's reduced estimate of the amount of available coal. The progressive increment of it, they suppose, will effectually prevent the winning of our deeper coals. The rate at which underground temperature increases is somewhat irregular; it is a progressive but not a uniform increase. The average rate has unusually been taken as 1° Fahr. for every 55 or 60 feet of descent below the "invariable stratum,"—that is, the level to which the influence of the changes of the seasons extends. In England that stratum occurs at a depth of 50 feet or so, and has a temperature of 52° Fahr. or thereabout. Of late years the methods of measuring the downward increment of heat have been greatly improved, and recent observations lead to the conclusion that the average rate of increase may be taken as 1° Fahr. for every 60 feet of descent. In a notable boring put down by the Prussian Government at Parnschowitz, near Rybnik, in Silesia, to a depth of 6,570 feet (the greatest depth to which inquisitive man has yet penetrated) the rise of temperature was 1° Fahr. for every 62·1 feet. As the most improved methods of measurement were employed in this case, the results obtained are more reliable than many of the older observations on which the avarage rate of increase has hitherto been based. If, therefore, we take the result of this great boring to be a close approximation to the truth, we may infer that the temperature at a depth of a 4,000 feet in the British coal-fields will reach 150° Fahr. That, no doubt, is a high temperature; but experience has shown that an adequate system of ventilation effectually reduces the heat at great depths, and work is carried on vigorously in mines where the temperature of the rock rises considerably above 115° According to Professor Church, men work in galleries of the Comstock lode in which the temperature of the air is 11° and that of the rock 130° Fahr. So long as the air is dry man can work in even a hotter atmosphere; but it is otherwise if the air be saturated with water-vapour. In the moist atmosphere of the St. Gothard tunnel, a temperature of 90° was considered to constitute the limit for men. Refering to the case of the Comstock lode Professor Galloway remarks that, "as work can be carried on in the presence of rock at a temperature of 130° "without any special means of cooling the air," it is obvious that, if special means are resorted to, a still higher temperature can be gappled with when the inducement to do so arises." And he does not hesitate to express the opinion that a depth of 8,000 feet at least may yet be reached in localities where the rate of increase is 1° in 60 feet.

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TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DESPATCH FROM LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Lord Kitchener reports that 40 Boers have been killed, 27 wounded, 182 made prisoners and 21 surrendered since the 1st July.

Captures of ammunition, waggons and stocks have also been made.

The "Gazette" publishes a despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated the 8th May, on the operations that took place since March. There is little new in it. Many officers and men are mentioned, many of whom have already been rewarded.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

"HARMONIOUS" MEETING AT THE REFORM CLUB.

A largely attended meeting of the Liberal Party was held at the Reform Club this evening. The proceedings were entirely harmonious and a Resolution of confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was adopted unanimously.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's protests against personal intrigue and cabals elicited a prompt disclaimer from Mr. Asquith.

Both Mr. Asquith and Sir E. Grey thought that Liberalism should include freedom of individual opinion.

Regarding the war, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said the Opposition has only to concern itself at present with the future, leaving to the Government the responsibility, of the past. The war, he said, must be brought to a victorious conclusion, but the settlement must be a generous one.

LONDON, JULY 10.

The Liberal meeting yesterday is regarded as a mere temporary truce and notwithstanding the semblance of unity it is already recognised that the situation is not altered by the carefully arranged proceedings.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

EXPEDITION TO THE PAMIRS.

The Russian Geographical Society is sending a scientific expedition to the Pamirs under the leadership of Doctor Vedshenko. The expedition is now at Tashkent and proceeds to Andijan and thence to the Indian frontier.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN CHINA.

AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAMME.

The "Standard" Odessa correspondent says it is confidently stated at St. Petersburg that the new Minister goes to Peking to continue Russia's expansive policy in a manner not calculated to gratify the London and Berlin Cabinets.

THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

The Orient Express has resumed running.

PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

The total cases of plague in Egypt are twenty-six, mostly at Zagazig.

THE MARCHAND MISSION.

FRANCE'S AIM.

The French papers are publishing long statements regarding the origin of the Marchand Mission which show that the purpose was to establish a foothold on the Nile, so that France would have a voice in the future settlement of Egypt.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

ABYSSINIANS IN ACTION.

The "Times" publishes a despatch from Gerloguby (? Gerloguki), stating that the Abyssinians failed to discover the Mad Mullah's whereabouts, and attacked the Ger Ibrahim tribe, a powerful section supporting the Mullah's pretensions. The Abyssinians pursued them and killed 200.

Owing to the lack of commissariat, the Abyssinians are eating their transport animals.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Marquis Bacquehem from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 10 instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	92 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-16
Bar Silver	26 15-16

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Only two items of the programme of the mounted sports could be completed at the weekly meeting, yesterday afternoon, owing to rain. The tent pegging by half sections was, on the whole, good, but the Postillion race was easily won by Mr. Fischer. Results):—

TENT PEGGING BY HALF SECTIONS—(Horses or Ponies:—

Messrs. Moore and Battye	1
Messrs. Fischer and Smith	2

POSTILLION RACE:—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another. Course—round the trees and back.

Mr. Fischer	1
Mr. Koe	2

THERE is a possible confirmation of the statement that the French Government are about to promote a measure for the total abolition of sugar bounties. The abolition will not be accomplished all at once, but by stages.

THE Tsar has commuted the sentences upon students who were expelled from the Universities in connection with the recent disturbances, some being relieved from further military service, whilst others are reinstated in their former privileges.

WHILE some excavation for the railway cutting was being carried out close to Amesbury, a place of great antiquity within two miles of Stonehenge, several skeletons which probably belong to the Bronze Age were dug up. The skeletons were found some four feet underground, on part of the circumference of a circle about 60ft. in diameter. At the feet of some were found wrought-iron nails similar to hobnails with the ends clinched. A small vase and other [illegible], a ring, and a bronze bracelet were a[illegible]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Arrangements are being made to place an Indian Marine vessel at the disposal of the Viceregal party from the end of October to the middle of December next, in connection with His Excellency's visit to Burma.

THE CHINA FORCE.

SURVEY OF EQUIPMENT.

(FROM OUR CORREPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

In consequence of the reduction of General Gaselee's force, the hospital ship Gwalior, will not return to China.

A Committee of Survey is to be appointed to value the hospital equipment taken over from the China force for British and Native field hospitals required in India for the additional troops authorised for lines of communication.

RETURN OF CHINA TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The hired transport Itola arrived yesterday from Hong Kong with Indian troops from China. They disembark to-day, and the Itola will leave again for Hongkong in a few days.

THE MONSOON.

MORE FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

To-day's telegrams show that the monsoon is at last coming in well on both sides of India. An inch of rain has fallen over the greater part of the North-West Provinces, Chota Nagpur, east of the Central Provinces, and Central India, with showers as far west as eastern Punjab and over Guzerat, Deccan Rajputana, and Western Bengal, while Silchar has received nearly five inches. This means immense change for the better in the general position.

THE AGRICULTURAL BANKS' COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The Agricultural Banks' Commission holds its final meeting to-day, the members dispersing to-morrow. Steps will then be taken to frame the necessary legislation.

LOOTING ON THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received a reply from the Government of Bengal to the representation they made in April last, with reference to the looting of the steamer, City of Venice, while aground in the Hooghly. While regretting that no clue has been found to the men who looted the ship or to the property stolen, Government state that the District Magistrate of the Parganas has appointed additional chowkidars in the village, adjacent to the scene of the wreck, and that the villagers will be assessed at a higher rate for chowkidari tax. It is hoped this will have a deterrent effect in future.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Owing to the enormous wastage that goes on in all quarters of the town, complaints as to the non-supply of filtered water in Calcutta have been very numerous of late. In order to remedy the evil complained of, the Corporation have asked Mr. Buckley, the Chief Engineer to the Bengal Government, Mr. Silk, Sanitary Engineer, and a member of the Corporation to devise a scheme for a continuous supply of filtered water to the town, under the orders of the Bengal Government.

THE GHARIWALLAS' STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Mr. Lyall, the District Magistrate of Alipore, has been holding an enquiry into the cause of the recent strike of carters and ghariwallas. He has visited over a hundred gharry stands, where all are unanimous in stating that recently they had been unnecessarily and vexatiously prosecuted by the Calcutta Health Department. This is a revelation, as it was not made a point of complaint during the existence of the strike.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, JULY 9.

A public meeting was held to-day in the public park at Dhulia, when more than 3,000 people were present. Mr. D. S. Garud presided. Resolutions were passed deprecating the haste with which bill No. 4 of 1901 was being passed, and adopting a memorial that the bill is detrimental to the sowcars, ryots, as well as to the Government. It further thought that time should be allowed to obtain the opinions of Collectors and people, and that the bill should not be passed without full deliberation. Messrs. Garud, Dev Bhat Batalka, and Baba Satwa Shet, made speeches on the subject. The memorial was adopted unanimously. The meeting was made up of agriculturatists and sowcars.

THE Maharaj Rana of Dholpur has improved in health during the past week. He remains at Mashobra, near Simla, under the medical treatment, of Major Drake-Brockman, I. M. S.

HER HIGHNESS the Sultan Jahan has been installed as Begum of Bhopal in place of her mother who died about the middle of last month. Her Highness's husband has at the same time been recognised as Nawab Consort.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of June1901:—1899, Rs.18,22,33,000; 1900, Rs. 13,12,56,000-1901, Rs. 17,68,38,000.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has summoned to Simla this week the Commissioners of Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Derajat Divisions to confer with him regarding the redistribution of districts which is to follow upon the formation of the new Frontier Province. As already stated a new Division, with Multan as its headquarters, is to be created, and this will include the Cis-Indus portions of the present Derajat Division, the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and the southern part of Dera Ismail Khan District, west of the Indus, which are to remain under the Government of the Punjab. As regards Rawalpindi Division, the Attock Tehsil, which was only transferred to Hazara District last year, will be restored to Rawalpindi District. Lahore Division is far too large, so it can well spare Multan District. The present is a good opportunity for a final redistribution of the districts.

CHARGE AGAINST A S. MAHRATTA DRIVER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED AND DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 10.

The case against Babaji Rame, a Driver on the Southern Mahratta Railway, who was charged with endangering the public safety by causing a collision with the Mahableshwar Special came on for hearing before Mr. Watson, the Assistant Collector, to-day.

Narayen Rabalia, Pointsman, was cross-examined and stated that on the 10th June he was at the Walhe station. The Poona train had left Jejuri for Walhe and the distant signal was at danger. The Stationmaster sent me 200 paces beyond the distant signal with a red lamp, to warn the approaching train. I held the lamp above my head. The distant and home signals were red. I stopped about 100 or 200 paces beyond. The distant train did not stop at the signals, nor did it whistle until it had reached the signals. The train generally whistled when a mile from the distant signal.

To the Court the witness replied—No one was present when the Stationmaster gave me orders to display the lamp at the distant signal. I could not see any one on the engine when the train passed. I do not know what was meant by the line clear. I went beyond the distant signal as there is an incline there.

The accused's pleader then addressed the court. The Magistrate after considering the evidence said he did not find any reason to frame a charge against the accused as he had done his duty in trying to stop the train and whistling to warn others of the danger. Guards, it seemed, did not apply their brakes full when danger was apparent. There being not sufficient ground to frame a charge the magistrate acquitted and discharged the accused.

PLAGUE FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The plague mortality continues to rise in the Bombay Presidency and Mysore, but the disease has practically died out in Bengal, Punjab and North-West Provinces. The figures for the past week are:—Bombay City 63 deaths, Bombay Presidency 871, Karachi City 1, Madras Presidency 2, Calcutta 15, Bengal 1, North-West Provinces none, Punjab 14, Mysore State 157. The total plague deaths in the whole of India was 1,125 against 821 in the previous week and 229 in the corresponding week last year.

TARIFF ON COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MINIMUM TARIFF PROLONGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The following press communique has been issued by the Finance Department:—

"By decree published on the 27th December 1900 the French Government continued till the 30th June 1901 their minimum tariff for Colonial produce of various countries, including the British possessions. Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that the minimum tariff has been further prolonged till the 23rd of February next."

APPOINTMENTS TO THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The following are selected for appointment to the Hyderabad Contingent:—Lieut Willford, 5th Punjab Infantry to 4th Lancers, Lieut. Wallis, 1st, Bombay Grenadiers to 1st Infantry, Lieut Armstrong, 21st Bombay Infantry, to 2nd Infantry, Lieut Shewell, Meywar Bhil Corps to 3rd Infantry, Lieut. Rennick, 17th Bengal Infantry to 4th Infantry.

DEATH OF LIEUT. A. E. TURNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

The death to-day at Simla of Lieut. A. E. Turner, R. E., Military Works, of malarial fever, was recorded with much regret. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Lieutenant-General Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry, and Major Watson, Commissariat Department, retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonels Hawkins and Montresor, Staff Corps, remain at home on three months' extension of leave. Major-General Simpson has ninety days' leave home.

MAJOR-General Sir R. C. Hart, Commanding the Quetta District, takes 90 days' privilege leave from the 6th instant. Colonel Glennie, R. E., commands the District during General Hart's absence.

BRIGADIER-General W. H. Riddell, Commanding Bombay District, goes on 60 days' privilege leave from the 15th July. Lieutenant-Colonel Sinclair, R. E., will command the District during General Riddell's absence.

THE winter staff of the China Field Force, as proposed by General Gaselee and accepted by the Home authorities, will shortly be formally approved. General Gaselee himself, as already announced, will make over charge of the reduced force about the end of the current month, and go direct to England on leave.

NEWS has been received from home that the Government do not intend filling the post of Director-General, Army Medical Department, until the report by the Commission on the R. A. M. C. has been received and considered. Surgeon-General Taylor therefore is likely to stand fast at Simla for some months to come.

THE War Office have still to nominate a Major-General of the British Service to command Quetta District, the vacancy being caused by General Sir A. Hunter's appointment to Scotland. It is believed that some considerable delay may occur, as various commands have to be settled in England in connection with the new Army Corps scheme.

We have been asked to mention that a proposal has been set on foot among the old friends and comrades of the late General Sir Sam Browne to do honour to his memory by the erection of two memorial tablets—one in England and the other in India. An influential Committee, including Earl Roberts, Generals Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir Henry Norman, Sir John Watson and others has been formed to give effect to the proposal, and Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., of Calcutta have been asked to receive subscriptions which are limited to Rs. 50. The list will remain open until the end of August, and we may add that subscriptions will be from time to time acknowledged in the columns of the "Pioneer."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday the Venerable Archdeacon Scott presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was duly announced:—Mr. N.W. Kemp (Bombay); Lieut. W. A. Payne (Poona); Capt. H. D. Foulkes, R. F. A., (Ferozepore); Mr. G. B. Dawson (Rangoon); Mr. A. J. Harrison, C. E. (Assam); Mr. H. Fagan (Rangoon); Mr. A. E. Wileman (Kobe, Japan); Lieut. D. Campbell, (Deolali, Life Member); the Superintendent, Mysore Government Museum (Bangalore); Lieut. A. Delme-Radcliffe (Saugor); Mr. J. W. Oliver, I. F. S. (Dehra Dun); his Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar (Life Member); Lieut. N. S. H. Sitwell, R. A. (Bombay); Lieut. B. C. Graham (Drosh, Chitral); Mr. E. D. Mackay (Assam); Mr. M. E. Nigel-Jones (Assam); Lieut.-Col. G. D. Bourke, R. A. M. C. (Rawulpindi); Mr. R. Oakden, I. C. S. (Meerut); and Mr. Robert S. Hole, I. F. S. (Jubbulpore).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the Honorary Secretary, acknowledged receipt of the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A number of Birds' Nests	.....	Mr Isaac Benjamin
1 Tawny Eagle Owl	Bubo coromandus	Mr C Maries
1 Ruff	Pavoncella pugnax	Do
1 Eastern Baillon's Crake	Porzana pusilla	Do
1 Indian Blue-Rock Pigeon	Columba intermedia	Do
1 Eastern Stock Pigeon	Columba evarsmanni.	Do
1 Lizard	Euplepharis macularius	Mr A R Shuttleworth
2 Indian Wolf Cubs (alive)	Canis pallipes	Mr H H Dean
1 Green Tree Viper (alive)	Trimeresurus gramineus	Mr Paul Girhardt
1 Silver Pheasant	Gennaeus sp	Capt. W G Nisbett
1 Arakan Hill Partridge	Arboricula intermedia	......
1 Palm Civet	Paradoxurus musanga	Mr A H Stephens
1 Brown Tree Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Capt. G T Birdwood, I M S
A number of Birds' Skins	....	Col. R C Temple
1 Vulture	Vultur monachus	Genl. Osborne
1 Flying Lizard	Draco maculatus	Mr F Anderson
3 Nests of Iora	Iora tiphia	Capt. H Kelsall, RA
1 Nest of Flower Pecker	Dicum cruentatum.	Do
1 Nest of Black throated Weaver Bird	Ploceus megarhynchus	Do
1 Nest of Black Racket-tailed Magpie	Crypsirhina varianas	Do
1 Nest of Azure Fly-Catcher	Hypothymis azurea	Do
1 Flying Lizard	Draco maculatus	Capt G W Nisbett
1 Snake	Tropidontus stolatus	Dr T Glover Wright, I C S
1 Flying Lizard	Draco dussumieri	Mr G Laird-Macgregor, I C S
6 Large Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (alive)	Pteroclarus alchata.	Lieut. Howse, R N
1 Florican (alive)	Szpheotis aurita	Major H Haselgrove
7 Crocodiles (alive).	Crocodilus palustris.	Mr C Merrony
1 Snake (alive)	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Mr G Laird-Macgregor, I C S
Eggs of Commom Heron	Ardea cincrea	Dr G McMullen
Eggs of Large Egret	Herodias Alba	Do
Eggs of Great Stone Plover	Esacias recurvirostris	Do
Eggs of Purple Coot	Porphris poliocephalus	Do
Eggs of Seesee Partridge	Ammoperdix bonhami	Do
Eggs of Laggar Falcon	Falco juggar	Do
1 Screech Owl (alive)	Strix flammea	Mr R F Smith
1 Skink	Calcides ocellatus	Mr A Baglehole
1 Grass Snake	Tropidonotus stolalus	Mr Paul Girhardt
1 Water Snake	Tropidonotus piscator	Do
2 Tree Vipers	Trimeresurus gramineus	Do
1 Brown Tree Snake	Dipsas ceylonensis	Do
1 Lizard	Hemidactylus sp	Do
1 Great Slaty-backed Woodpecker	Hemilophus pulverulentus	Mr C B Smales
1 Tickell's Golden-backed Woodpecker	Chrysocolaptes gutticristatus	Do
1 Northern Rufous Woodpecker	Micropternus phaeceps	Do
1 Indian Grackle	Eulabs intermedi	
1 Black-bellied Tern	Sterna melanogaster	Do
1 Phoorsa	Echis carinata	Mr H Bulkley
A number of Scorpions	....	Do
1 Snake	Contia angusticeps	Maj. A H McMahon
Specimens of New Zealand Woods	....	Mr E L Barton
1 Large Photograph of an Elephant	....	Mr E R Jardine

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Messrs. H. D. McLaughlin, E. O'Brien, C. F. Spencer, W. Gonzaloes, G. E. Bright, Marshall Reid, and D. A. MacMillan.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.—"Bulletin de la Societe Zoologique de France," 1900; "The Structure and Life History of the Harlequin Fly" (from Mr. L. C. Miall); "Annuaire du Musee Zoologique de St. Petersburg;" "Boletin del Instituto Geologico de Mexico;" "Botanical Notes and Papers by Major D. Prain, I. M. S;" "Transactions of the Entomological Society of London," 1900; "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India;" "Researches on the Past and Present History of the Earth's Atmosphere" by Dr. T. L. Phipson; "Indian Deep Sea Crustaceans;" Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya;" "Pt. I., Vol. I."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

With reference to the announcement made at the Meeting on the 16th April last regarding the Society for the Protection of Birds, efforts are now being made to secure the sympathy and support of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society to the movement. Mr. E. Comber has been appointed local Secretary of the Indian Branch to whom subscriptions may be sent by those willing to become Associates of the Society. Associates who pay Re. 1 a year will receive a copy of the Annual Report and those subscribing Rs. 5 a year will be entitled to all publications issued by the Society.

SNAKES' SLOUGHS.

Mr. E. L. Barton exhibited a number of species of the slough cast by the large Python in the Society's rooms, mounted on different materials, with a view of ascertaining what use, if any, these sloughs might be put to. The specimens mounted on bright coloured calicoes, especially green, were by far the most successful, and the concensus of expert opinion appeared to be that from a millinery point of view the sloughs might be used with advantage for the purpose of trimming hats!

THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF BIRDS' SKINS.

Mr. E. Comber announced that the Society's collection of birds' skins now consisted of 2,109 specimens, comprising 767 species, and that they had all been recently rearranged and completely catalogued. They now form a fairly representative collection of the birds of the Indian Peninsular with the exception of South India and Ceylon, from which region specimens are much wanted. A revised list of desiderata is in course of preparation, and will be published shortly.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read and discussed:—

1. "Notes on some Plants which have been introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, during the past eight years, by K. D. Mahaluxmiwalla."
2. "Curious Habits of the Bulbul, by E. H. Aitken."
3. "The Migration of Butterflies in the Kangra Valley, by G. C. Dudgeon, F.E.S."
4. "Occurrence of the Black-bearded Bat (*Taphozous melanopogon*) near Bombay, by E. Comber."
5. "Occurrence of the Bronze-capped Teal (*Eunetta falcata*) in Sind, by E. Comber."

Mr. K. D. Mahaluxmiwalla exhibited several of the plants referred to in his paper.

THE LAST ELEPHANT BATTERY PARADE.

A MULTAN correspondent, writing to the Lahore paper under date July 4, says:—There was an interesting parade here this morning. It was the last parade of the Heavy Battery, at which elephants will parade with guns, before the reduction of the establishment. Colonel Porter, Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Multan, first inspected the Battery, which was drawn up in line under the command of Major Molesworth, and then saw it march and rank past and come into action. At the close of the parade, the native soldiers, about 60 in number, who are about to receive their discharge on account of the reduction, were fallen out before the Colonel on the Staff. Colonel Porter congratulated them on their long service at Morar, Peshawar, Campbellpore and Multan, and on their services in Afghanistan, Jowaki and Chitral in which campaigns many of them had been, and on their exemplary conduct at all times. He said that the Sirkar had shewn appreciation for their services by giving them gratuities in addition to their pensions, which he hoped they would long enjoy, and he felt sure that many of them, when in their own homes, would remember especially their comrades (sathis) i. e. their elephants (hathis), who had also, been good servants to the Sirkar. Colonel Porter's words were greatly appreciated, and will tend much to soften the disappointment which many naturally feel in having their services so suddenly brought to an end.

CAPTAIN REES and the officers and crew of the cruiser Thetis have, as a special privilege, been granted eight weeks' leave on return from St. Helena in recognition of their services in connection with the Boer prisoners.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, presiding. There were present at the meeting Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. James Macdonald, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. Kawasji E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Usoof Haji Ismail, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Shepherd and Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

PURCHASE OF STONE PIPES.

The committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a copy of a letter to his address from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, as follows:—I have the honour to state that it has been the practice for the Special Drainage Department to lay in from time to time such stock of stoneware pipes as is necessary for the carrying out of the large drainage work in hand. In accordance with this practice two contracts were entered into with Messrs. Marsland Sibley & Co. for a total supply of 47,000 r. feet of 9" pipes of the Reservoir Pipe Co., of Overseal, for the Parel and the Fergusson Road sewerage works, and after allowing for the balance of 9" pipes then in hand. The supply together with the balance then in hand would have sufficed for the above works, but the following Departments have drawn on the stock for their requirements to the extent shown below:—

Drainage Department, Ordinary Branch	3,374 r. feet.
Public Gardens	50 ,,
Executive Engineer's Department	1,432 ,,
Total	4,856 r. feet.

This makes a total shortage of 4,856 r. ft. in the stock of the Special Drainage Department. Under clause 4 of the latter contract with Messrs. Marsland Sibley & Co., dated 14th February 1901, the Commissioner is empowered to direct the Contractors to supply any greater quantity of pipes than is shown in the Bill of Quantities, if required. It is therefore my opinion that instead of inviting tenders for the supply for the additional pipes required it would be better for the Commissioner to exercise the powers given to him under the above clause, and to direct Messrs. Marsland Sibley & Co. to supply 6,000 r. ft. of 9" pipes over and above the contract quantities, 5,000 r. ft. to make up the abovementioned deficiency and 1,000 r. ft. to be kept in stock for requirements of the other Departments. The value of these 6,000 r. ft. of 9" pipes at the contract rate would be Rs. 5,250. As this is merely an extension of contract it is within the power of the Commissioner to give his sanction to the proposal. The cost is to be met in the first instance from the sanctioned advance of Rs. 75,000 for the purchase of pipes, cement, &c., and subsequently adjusted against the grants for the works for which the pipes may be used."

It was resolved that approval be given under section 69 of the Municipal Act to the purchase from Messrs. Marsland Sibley and Co. of 6000 r feet of 9" stone-pipes in addition to the quantities, the purchase of which had been approved by the Standing Committee in their resolutions dated the 10th October 1900 and 16th January 1901, and that the Commissioner be informed that as the purchase involved an expenditure exceeding Rs. 5,000, the previous approval of the Standing Committee was necessary under section 69 of the Act.

THE TULSI LAKE WATER.

The Committee recorded a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding the following report from the Divisional Health Officer:—"The microscopic animals and other impurities referred to in my report do not necessarily point to any sewage contamination. They are the impurities that are always found in shallow stagnant water. It is because the Tulsi Lake has become so shallow that these microscopic animalculae have developed in such large numbers. They feed on decaying vegetable matter and as there is a large quantity of this collected in shallow Tulsi Water they have had abundant food and have increased to such an extent that they can be found in pipe water as well as in the water taken from the lake itself. That there is no sewage contamination of the water is shown by the facts that there are no nitrites present in the water, and that the chlorine has not increased, although the general character of the water has deteriorated."

After transacting some other work the meeting adjourned.

"STRIKE" OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TROUBLE AT GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THERE is trouble among the Civil Students at the Grant Medical College. They have a grievance and what is described as a "strike" has taken place. Yesterday morning only about six out of 400 of them attended a single lecture and they state that they will decline to attend lectures or do any hospital work until the cause of their grievance has been satisfactorily settled. The trouble has arisen out of the punishment of three students whom their fellows believe have been unjustly condemned and who they assert have not been heard in their own defence. It appears that it was recently thought desirable to change the quarters of the lady students. The building hitherto used as a library and refreshment room was taken for this purpose, the library being transferred to another building. A complaint was made that on the day the furniture was being moved into the new quarters for the ladies, some male students created mischief and wrote objectionable words on the walls. At that time the refreshment bar had not been removed and access to it was by the way of the room being prepared for the ladies. An Ayah mentioned the names of three students as having been concerned in the offence, but they were able successfully to prove to the Principal, Lieut.-Col. Hatch, that they were somewhere else at the time. Then the names of thirteen others were mentioned and out of these three were selected. It is stated on their behalf that they had been playing cricket and were in the refreshment room when they noticed the writing on the wall. There appear to be several circumstances suggesting a doubt as to the identity of the culprits, but the students declare that the three have not been permitted to establish their innocence. It was understood that the matter was to be brought before a bench of the Professors yesterday and the students supplied them with a statement of the circumstances in which the three had been accused. But we are informed that the principal did not allow the accused to make their defence. He admitted there was no direct evidence to justify him in expelling the accused from the college, but he decided not to sign the certificate as to their moral character. In these circumstances the accused lose the advantage of a year's study, as the refusal of the principal to give the necessary certificate of character precludes them from going up for the examination which would ordinarily follow upon the year's course. The men implicated are senior students and it is felt by their fellows that they have been harshly treated. We understand that the students are taking legal advice on the matter. Meanwhile the position is interesting, though a students "strike" is not quite unique

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the trustees of the City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. S Rebsch presiding. There were also present: Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. W. D. Shephard, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Brigadier General Riddel, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Col. H. D. Olivier, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

DURBAR ROOM.

The board recorded a letter from the Government intimating that the Durbar Room of the Town Hall would be placed at the disposal of the tribunal created under the City Improvement Trust Act, for dealing with cases arising out of the operations of the Trust on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

After transacting some other business of a private nature the Board adjourned till Tuesday next.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, v. R. A.

THIS match will be played on the Oval this evening. Kick off at 5-15 p.m. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—R. E. Stokes-Rees, fullback; C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite and G. M. Glynton, three-quarters; J. Scrymgeour and S N Powell, halves; P J Arnott, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, G. E. Marjoribanks, T. Turner, J. H. Macdonald, T. Hewson and M. Innes-Kerr, forwards.

REPORTS from Bellary and Trichinopoly show that the Boers there are as contented with their lot as prisoners can be. They are particularly struck with the quantity and quality of the food provided. Most of them are said to be growing fat, a sure sign of good treatment.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE MOORISH AMBASSADORS.

GOVERNMENT AND SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE FRENCH CENSUS.

PARIS, JUNE 21.

THE Moorish Ambassadors arrived in Paris on Tuesday night, and were received with the official honours and the consideration which are paid to representatives of an independent country. It was a very different affair from the reception of a dethroned sovereign. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was represented by M. Mollard, who as Master of Ceremonies of the Republic, wears decorations of every Government in the world. The Governor of Paris was represented by a General, and quite a number of authorities, civil and military, were present. The waiting-room, where introductions took place, was decorated with French flags, tapestry, and greenery. A squadron of Cuirassiers, with drawn swords, escorted the five carriages of the Mission through Paris. The Ambassadors smiled and opened their white burnouses, and showing sabres hanging from their waists, grasped the hilts a moment in acknowledgment of the French officers' salutes. The French Government have hired a handsome residence overlooking the Parc Monceau for the Ambassadors, who may possibly stop in Paris for some time. The Mission was received on Wednesday by M. Delcasse, and will call on President Loubet of Friday on Saturday.

The French journalist M. Gaston Stiegler, who is journeying across Siberia, trying to establish the round the world record speed arrived yesterday afternoon at Stretensk 800 miles beyond Irkutsk and the present terminus of the railway. There he met with the first hitch. He had timed his departure, he telegraphs, so as to catch the Russian steamer Vladimir at Vladivostock on June 27. Arriving at Stretensk a few hours late he found he had just missed the connection with the river steamer. On the advice of Col. Zakharoff the Military Governor of the district M. Stieller purchased a raft on which to float down the Khilka to the Amur, the latter river being three or four days away. It appears he will be certain to find steamers on the Amur. He has taken tinned provisions on board. The captain of his raft is an able seaman from the Black Sea, and the crew consists of two Siberian peasants. They do not speak a word of French, and M. Stiegler does not speak a word of Russian.

The Government has yielded on the question of sugar bounties to the representatives of the sugar and beetroot industry in a manner which is sudden, complete, and altogether surprising. The other day a financial return was issued showing a falling off of revenue in almost every branch, a sign that the taxpayer is beginning to stagger under the load. So unfavourable did the figures appear that a discussion on the financial situation took place at a Cabinet Council, and a mention of the fact was made in the minutes communicated to the Press. The Minister of Finance pointed out that a large portion of the deficit was under the heading of Excise duties on sugar, and it appeared that every year a larger sum has to be set apart for bounties on exports. M. Cailaux stated that the Government would very shortly table a Bill to meet this situation, and it was understood that his intention was not to sweep away the system of premiums on export, but largely to reduce the bounty. A day or two after this the Senators and deputies of the 15 sugar-producing Departments met under the presidency of M. Ribot, and agreed that if the sugar laws were altered it would be impossible to export one pound of sugar abroad (viz, to England). The Senators and Deputies then called upon M. Caillaux, and, to put it briefly, asked him what he meant. He replied that the matter was under consideration. A semi-official note has been communicated to the papers stating that no change will be made in the sugar laws without an international understanding. This is a complete surrender to the sugar interest.

Placed by the side of Belgium the diminution of the population in France is nothing short of a calamity. The agricultural departments show a further gradation of decrease. French harvests will have to be gathered in by Luxemburgers or men from the Ticino. It may be said that Lilla, Roubaix, Armentieres and a dozen towns are as Flemish as they were two hundred years ago. In these districts the increase is accounted for by alien immigration. Marseilles is half Italian. The Riviera teems with foreign elements. The same remark applies to the Spanish frontier towns and villages. It may be taken therefore that in the last five years the paltry increase of about 40,000 inhabitants means a dead loss of double that number of French people. Apart from the resident foreign population, it is calculated that when the census was taken there must have been at least 20,000 passing travellers. The chief cause of disappointment is the proof that the so-called colonial aspirations of France amount to a costly delusion. As far as Algeria is concerned, the majority, of the population is made up of Maltese, Italians, and Spaniards. Oran is virtually a Spanish colony. The commercial and agricultural population of Tunis is Italian. The German or so-called Alsatian population of Paris is greatly augmented. The Floquet registration law, though not obeyed with regularity, is very instructive, a Municipal Councillor who has just returned from England considers that the marriage statistics would demonstrate that most Frenchmen marry between thirty and forty, and that these unions are either purposely or from physical reasons sterile. Still, he takes a less despairing view of the returns than might be expected. He said:—"Every cloud has a silver lining, and the fall in the French population will help to assimilate other nationalities with our own. France suffers from a sort of Chauvinist leprosy, just as you English are the victims of national hypocrisy. The thought that Paris is gradually becoming a mosaic of all countries does not humble me, who am a native of the City of Light. Above all, the gradual inrush of foreigners must be an antidote against war."

M. Waldeck-Rousseau delivered a few brief and excellent sentences in the course of Saturday's debate on the Association' Bill. A Nationalist Senator, M. Rambaud, thought that associations between Frenchmen and foreigners should be discouraged, "because," said M. Rambaud, "the country cannot allow Germans and Englishmen to deliver speeches in France on the suppression of armies and navies." Moreover, this Nationalist Senator thought that foreigners had much too great an influence on the Paris Stock Exchange, and that foreigners, if allowed to joint French unions, would be likely to become strike agitators. M. Waldeck-Rousseau said that the objection raised by M. Rambaud had nothing to do with the Bill. "We allow foreigners to come and work in France. Can we prevent them from striking? Most certainly we cannot. We must not take for our motto, 'No foreigners, in France,' for the counterpart to this would be 'No Frenchmen in foreign countries.' All these sentiments belong to another age. We must view with satisfaction anything that can bring nations closer together. W. Waldeck-Rousseau's words do credit to him. Anti-foreign utterances have been made from time to time in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for the last 15 years, and not one Prime Minister has had the spirit to protest against them. M. Waldeck-Rousseau did so on Saturday and his words were received with applause.

An auction of Egyptain antiquities was held at the Musee Guimet, prices being extremely low. Madame Waldeck-Rousseau bought a lot of ivory bracelets, vases, and a funeral lamp for one guinea. The funeral furniture and the mummy of Mer Heth the Just, a Pharaoh who lived about 2,500 years B.C., was sold for £28 to a foreign museum, a sarcophagus containing the gilt head of the King's wife going for eight guineas. The antiquities found in the Roman Necropolis at Antinoe, in tombs of the first to the fifth centuries, sold for a song. A Greek costume, consisting of a muslin tunic with a border of figures in black, and a dress of finely embroidered linen with figures resembling those of warriors on Greek vases, fetched £12. Several mummies were knocked down at prices averaging £4. M. Guimet bought a lot of five interesting Greek papyri for £18.

The folly of allowing motor cars to travel along unprotected roads at railway speed has been illustrated at Bezons. On the road from Paris to Saint Germains, a motor-car injured seriously three persons and ran over a fourth, The driver put on full speed and fled at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and no clue as to his identity has been found. The accident took place a little before midnight. A dogcart belonging to a gentleman of Bezons, accompanied by two ladies, was going over the bridge at a foot pace. Suddenly the motor-car, driven at furious speed, dashed against the vehicle, throwing out three occupants. The victims raised cries for help, which brought people out of their houses. They were taken to a chemist's shop, and had hardly been there for a few minutes when a fourth victim was brought in, covered with blood and senseless. As soon as he was able to speak, he said that he had been knocked down and run over by the motor-car.

On Sunday in the Church of Saint Sulpice the ceremony of investiture was held of a new Knight of the Order of the Militia of Christ. All the Knights of the Order attended in unifrom—a white coat with blue sleeves and neckband, a double row of gold buttons, and the cross of the Order embroidered on the breast, blue trousers with gold braid, a black mantle fastened by white silk cords with the cross of the Order embroidered on the left shoulder, and a black cocked hat with a white feather. The Knight carries a sword with the arms of the Order on the hilt and wears on his breast in guise of decoration a jewelled cross hanging from a blue, white and black riband. The founder of the Order is a person named Piccoli, who takes the title of Lieutenat-General. He regards it as a revival of the Order founded by Saint Dominic in 1266 which was maintained by the Pope until the 17th century, when it fell into decay. The Lieutenant-General of the revived Order states that its object is union, charity, and fraternity and that its members are forbidden to disregard the authority of the civil Government. It would be interesting to know what are the entrance fees. With the widspread mania for distinctions which seems to characterise our present age, the Order of the Militia of Christ promises to be a success.

M. Vaillant, the Socialist Deputy, has moved an amendment to the first paragraph of the Workmen's Pension Bill. It was to the effect that any person living in France, whether French or alien, man or woman, young or old, be insured by the State against all risks, whether of desertion, disease, old age, want of work, or accidents. He condemned the selfish spirit of the Government Bill, which not only withheld from foreigners working in France their right to a pension, but even taxed them for the benefit of French workmen. This was narrow patriotism. "Let us look after Frenchmen first before we think of the foreigner," interrupted General Jacquey. M. Vaillant immediately retorted that in Germany the workmen's Pension Act applied to foreigners as well as to Germans. Should France be less liberal than Germany? M. Guieysse, the Reporter on the Bill, replied that M. Vaillant's amendment, if it became law, would cost the State seventy millions sterling a year. It was rejected by 380 votes to 145,

Two columns of the late President Faure's Table-talk, in the "*Figaro*," are profoundly interesting. They are supplied by one of the late President's old schoolmates, who signs under the nom de guerre of St. Simonin. The President was never tired of harping upon the theme that he had not authority enough, and, failing authority, he thought he should be allowed, to give away plenty of decorations. President Faure's was a small mind. His delight at being President was somewhat childish, and not free from infatuation. He was a Napoleon the First on a microscopic scale. He told his friends that his constant effort was to be popular in the country in order to influence Cabinet ministers. This is very much the game of nine modern constitutional Sovereigns out of ten. Of Carnot, the late President Faure says, he had not the qualities required to be popular. Casimir-Perier was really shy, and his shyness was mistaken for haughtiness. Any attempt on his part to increase the influence of the President's office would have raised the country against him. He would have been charged with aiming at a dictatorship. "I am in a quite different position. My name was unknown to the mass. Those who had heard of me knew that I was a good Republican. And so nobody can feel prejudiced against me. The public were pleased to see that I loved the soldier, that I wore the three colours (metaphorically speaking) on my hat, that I was jolly. There was no credit in my being jolly, because I was always in good health." M. Faure said he would not stand for a third term. He had gone to Russia, and seen the Czar, and received him in France. He would open the exhibition, and the Czar would come to Paris. "I have not only an official assurance that the Czar will come, but I have got his own word for it, a promise between man and man which will be kept. When the Emperor of Russia has opened the march, all the other Sovereigns will come to Paris. No such sight will have ever been seen. It will be the end of our quarantine in Europe. The Republic will be recognised as the worthy daughter of France. I will have a little place built for the Sovereigns next door to the Elysee, so as to have them under my thumb. The German Emperor will come. France has too much tact not to understand it is right he should see for himself what France really is."

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

The Punjab Chief Court have before them an extraordinary case in which Mr. E. A. Gereson, the European stationmaster at Lala Musa on the North-Western Railway claimed prosecution against the District Officers. His statement was that he had been harassed by the Police under Mr. D. S. Hadow, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. A. C. Elliott, because he would not dismiss two men employed at his railway station as chaukidars. He stated further that the trouble began in the following way. On 8th May last an attempt was made to steal his buffaloes, and the two chaukidars in question arrested the thief, who turned out to be a police constable. Next day these two chaukidars were arrested for wrongful arrest of the constable, refused bail and seriously ill-treated. On May 24th Mr. Gereson himself and a jemadar of the railway staff were arrested under orders received from Aurangabad, where Mr. Elliott and Mr. Hadow were in camp, and were informed that they were jointly accused with the two chaukidars. This arrest of a European stationmaster was made in the presence of the whole staff, and without any arrangement being made to relieve Mr. Gereson of his important duties as stationmaster. Bail was obtained with difficulty. The case was fixed by the District Magistrate at Aurangabad, 30 miles from Gujrat, though the District Magistrate knew Mr. Gereson was a European, and would probably claim to be tried by a jury. Being now convinced they would not have a fair trial, Mr. Gereson and the three native men in custody all applied to the Chief Court to transfer the case to another Court.

The Bench in giving judgment said there appeared to be an old standing feud between the railway staff and the police. It was extremely unlikely that Mr. Gereson had joined with the two chaukidars in concocting a false charge against the constable. At first the Deputy Inspector of Police had refused to obey the order of the District Superintendent regarding the arrest of Mr. Gereson, but the District Superintendent had insisted. The action of the District Superintendent appeared to their Lordships to have been most injudicious, and to bear the appearance of an abuse of power. There was no ground for the proceeding against Mr. Gereson by warrant instead of by summons. He was a man in a responsible position and there was not the least danger of his absconding. Also no proper steps were taken to prevent the inconvenience arising from the arrest of a stationmaster on duty. When the case came before Mr. Elliott, the District Magistrate, the station-master asked for a postponement, which no doubt prevented Mr. Elliott from going into the case, but their Lordships thought that Mr. Elliott should nevertheless have looked into the case to see whether there was any case against Mr. Gereson at all. Their Lordships thought it desirable that all the cases should now be transferred, and they would be transferred according to the Court of the District Magistrate, Lahore. The latter should consider at the outset whether there is any case against Mr. Gereson.

Father Collins, who was recommended during the Nile campaign for the Victoria Cross for a signal act of gallantry under fire, and who has lately been decorated with the Distinguished Service Order for his splendid work in South Africa, has been appointed Roman Catholic chaplain at Gibraltar.

An American magazine has communicated with Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Duncan, offering to provide a gold cup of the value of 5,000 dollars for competition after the races for the America Cup under the auspices of some well-known yacht club. Sir Thomas Lipton has replied that he will send Mr. Barrie to see the editor of the magazine, Mr. Lawson has signified his willingness to enter. for the cup, while Mr. Duncan's reply has not yet been received.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday morning; and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

REVENGE UPON A FORMER MASTER.

Tookaram Krishna, a young Maratha, was charged with having, on the 26th April last, at Dadar, attempted to murder a toddy-seller named Nasarwanjee Sorabjee by cutting him with a bill-hook. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad defended the accused.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution; and the trial proceeded.

The accused, in his statement to the Court denied that he had committed the offence. He alleged the case had been got up against him by the police.

Mr. Donald, in closing the prosecution, said from the evidence there could be no doubt but that the complainant had been subjected to a murderous assault. It was true that no one had witnessed the attack, but counsel submitted that the circumstances that had been detailed in evidence were so interwoven as to fully connect the accused with the commission of the offence with which he was charged.

Mr. Setalvad, for the accused, submitted that no motives had been assigned for the accused—a mere boy—going to the complainant's house in the dead of the night and committing an assault that had almost cost the Parsee his life.

His lordship in summing up, said the accused was charged with a very grave offence, that of attempting to commit murder. His lordship said there were three questions to be decided. The first was, was the complainant struck in the manner be had alleged, and he had received the injuries he had spoken to. The prosecution had to prove that. If the jury came to the conclusion that the injuries had been inflicted upon the complainant, they would have then to consider the second point.—Whether the accused had caused them? If they came to the conclusion that the accused had not caused them, there was an end to the case, for their verdict, under such circumstances would have to be one of not guilty. If, however, they considered the accused had committed assault then they would have to consider the third question which was, what did his offence amount to? His lordship then explained the distinction between the offences of attempted murder, grievous hurt, and asked the jury to carefully weigh the evidence and facts of the case, when deliberating on their verdict.

The Jury by an majority of 6 to 3 found the prisoner guilty of causing grievous hurt. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Poput Trikum, was charged with committing an assault upon one Radhee, a woman.

Mr. Manker, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. Moozamdar.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 8th May last, while the complainant, a married woman, a Marwari dancing girl was dancing in the passage of a house at Pydhonee, she was dragged inside one of the rooms by a woman belonging to the house. She was left there, and afterwards the accused was said to have entered the room and committed the offence. On an alarm being raised he escaped through a widow, but was arrested some days later.

Witnesses were called for the crown. The evidence for the prosecution had not closed when the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered offices, Apollo Street, Mr. Moolji Bhawanidas Barbhaya presided.

The chairman said that the meeting was called for the purpose of increasing the capital from Rs. 2,25,000 to Rs. 11,25,000 by issuing 3,600 new shares of Rs. 250 each. The shareholders were aware that the original capital of Rs. 9,00,000, was, by a resolution of the shareholders, reduced to Rs 2,25,600 and that now they were increasing the capital for the purpose of paying off the debts of the Company, which amounted to Rs. 9,00,000. It might as well be noted that the agents, who were the creditors for the above amount, had agreed to this proposal, thereby converting themselves from the capacity of creditors to that of shareholders, Thus the Company would be saved from the payment of about Rs. 56,000 per annum by way of interest and the Agents would be entitled to profits only along with the shareholders. The proposition, which he (the speaker) was going to move was really for the benefit of the shareholders and he hoped that in times to come, they would be benefited. The other resolutions that were to be placed before the meeting would be equally beneficial to them inasmuch as the agents had kindly and of their own accord done away with the old system of charging a quarter anna per pound of yarn or cloth sold and had agreed to receive 10 per cent on profits and only Rs. 1,000 per month for their services. This new scheme would be beneficial to the shareholders, supposing—I do not hope—that the company made no profits, what the Agents would be entitled to would be only Rs. 12,000 per annum, instead of a much larger sum under the old system.

With these remarks he moved "That the Capital be increased to Rs. 11,25,000 by the creation of 3,600 new shares of Rs. 250 each. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue the said 3,600 shares to such persons and to be paid for by such instalments or otherwise as they think fit, but option shall first be given to the existing Members of the Company to take up and subscribe for all or any of the said shares." Mr. Kalidas Pragji seconded the proposition, which the meeting adopted. On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, seconded by Mr. Tarachand Virji, it was resolved that Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association be altered by striking out the latter portion thereof commencing with the words "a commission of one pie per lb. on all yarns" to the end of the said first para, and substituting the words following "Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent, on the profits to be earned by the Company on the sale of all yarns, cloths and other fabrics manufactured by the Company," and also by striking out the words "Commission" in the second para. of the said 6th Clause. The meeting also unanimously resolved that Clause 110 of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the latter portion of the first para, commencing with the words "a commission of one pie per lb. on all yarns" to the end of the said para. and substituting the words following "Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent, on the profits to be earned by the Company on the sale of all yarns, cloths and other fabrics manufactured by the Company," and also by striking out the words "Commission or" in the 2nd para. of the said 110th Article."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company, held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Church Gate Street, under the presidency of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, when a resolution was adopted making certain alterations in the Articles of Association of the Company in view of the proposed transference of the Agency of the Company from Messrs Lukhmidas and Co. to the Bombay Company, Limited.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards,	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	5	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	9	10	94
Total plague deaths to date	96,490	80,653	
Same date last year	9	9	111

After prolonged negotiation, the order for a cruiser to an English firm was finally concluded on the 5th June by the issue of an Imperial Irade approving the terms of the contract, which was duly signed on the 8th between the Minister of Marine and the representatives of Armstrong and Company. For the last 25 years no purchases of the kind have been made in England, but all the orders for the army and navy, with two exceptions, when the firms of Ansaldo, of Genoa, and Cramp, of Philadelphia, received contracts, have been placed with German houses.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In regard to the pending Amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code in the Legislative Council it may be said that there is evidently a fallacy underlying the very foundation of the Bill:—viz, (as presumed by the proposer of the Bill) that permanency of tenures and other rights connected with the occupancy of land having been for the first time granted by the British Government they can at any time be taken away by them in either some cases or all. This fallacious presumption cannot stand in the face of the whole history of land tenure in India. Even so late as 1877, during the discussion in the Legislative Council on the Land Revenue Code, the Honourable Mr. Rogers, member of the Executive Council, said "whereas formerly no ryot could say what his exact relation to the State was, Act 1 of 1865 has conferred upon him what may be called a full proprietary title. He is able to sell or mortgage it; and the benefits of any improvements that he makes in the lands by means of his own capital and labour are fully secured to him." Sir Richard Temple, the Governor and President in Council, acquiesced in this statement, and characterizing the idea—viz. "That the landholders in this Presidency have no rights except what may be called that of being occupancy tenants or mere occupants"—as indeed a wrong notion, expressed himself as at one with the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik's opinion similar to Mr. Rogers". Not only that the fallacy so palpably created has no room anywhere in the Land Revenue Code to stand upon, but the forceful expression "full proprietor" used by the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers should effectually dispel all delusion, however, assumed, and should stop the mouth of the creators of the fallacy.

Nor is there in the Land Revenue Code or anywhere else, law or usage, any power given to Government of granting any occupied land for a term of years. It is more than difficult therefore to conceive how or wherefrom any "doubts have arisen as to the power of the collector under the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 to grant an occupancy for a limited period". And it is as incomprehensible that the "doubts are not as to the intention of the Land Revenue Code, but as to the effect of the wording employed to express the intention". It is quite clear to any unbiassed and fairly disposed mind that the L. R. Code never intended or contemplated "to grant an occupancy for a limited period," and consequently there is no wording in it that could be fairly interpreted to mean such intention, or to occasion "doubts" alleged. Doubts in connection with the wording of any section of any Act or Code are most usually and easily removed by carefully looking into the "intention" of the Legislature; and since there are "no doubts as to the intention of the L. R. Code", effect might have been given to the wording employed in the existing Code in accordance with the Legislature's "intention" without bringing the present Bill. But in addition to the fact that there never was the intention of the B. L. R. Code to take away under any circumstances whatsoever the rights of the people in their permanent holdings, the fact that Government find it necessary to have recourse to fresh legislation to destroy those permanent rights of the people may be taken as an additional proof, if any were required, that there is no room for any "doubts" to arise at all, the "intentions" of the Land Revenue Code clearly being to preserve intact the people's rights in their permanency holdings. It may be added that the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, who has declared "the object of the Bill" to be "to remove doubts," himself supplies a good answer to his own question of "doubts," when he declares "We cannot, however, take advantage of that opportunity"—(the undesirable opportunity of the poor cultivators' pitiable condition made helpless and miserable by the famines coming in quick succession one after another, and by the constant plague)—"under the law as it now exists or at least as it has been interpreted." The declaration of "doubts" contradicts the declaration as to "the law as it now exists;" and these irreconcilable statements are from the same gentleman at the same time! "The object of the Bill," which the Hon'ble mover of the Bill has declared to be "to remove doubts," having been thus respectfully answered as above request may be made that the Bill may be dropped.

The Bill is declared to be "an important step towards the solution of the momentous problem of a remedy for agricultural indebtedness." It may be submitted that this is a delusion, and the public and the press surely do not see any salvation in it. A statesman need hardly be told that human nature generally is not and cannot be imprudent and reckless towards its own interests. There is no community or class anywhere in the world, which, as a community or a class as a whole, is so reckless as to run into deep debt. It may be possible to grant that cultivators in certain locality or district in a country might be imprudent and reckless. But it is not possible to assume that the cultivators all over the continent of India, separated as they are by not only large distances of tracts of countries and districts, but also by religious professions, social habits, languages, usages, and habits of life, might be as it were, uniformly imprudent and reckless and run into debts, and on purpose make themselves miserable. But the fact that the cultivators in India as a community or class have long been in a distressful state of indebtedness does necessarily get a fairly disposed mind to direct the thoughts to seek the cause of the indebtedness anywhere else but the alleged universal imprudence and recklessness. The attention of the Secretary of State, the Government of India and of the Presidencies, has been, on several occasions known to all, drawn to several facts in connection with the causes of the cultivators' indebtedness, but the question has been persistently kept back where it was and never squarely faced. Much has been said and much more may be said against the most unfounded, gratuitous, and wanton theory of the imprudence and recklessness on the part of the cultivators, but what can be said on an occasion like this is that the constant indebtedness and the most distressful condition of the ryots, so universally recognized as such, are not the outcome of imprudence or recklessness.

If the plea of the recklessness of the cultivators is set aside, as it has long been by generality of men who have thought on the subject, and by those that have directly come into their contact—except perhaps the omniscient officials—the question of nontransferability of land to be legislated upon by the Bill in question drops of itself, since nontransferability of land is to be imposed, as declared by the Hon'ble mover of the Bill, as a remedy against the cultivators' imprudence and recklessness. We know, and Government acknowledge, how dearly the cultivators love their lands, and would consent to alienate them only as a last resource—lands which have served them as credit and security, and as their hope to fall back upon in their utterly needy and dire days. And yet to imagine the next moment that they easily or recklessly alienate them is hard. In view of the fact that there is no imprudence or recklessness on the part of the cultivators, and of the fact of their love of their lands, it is not necessary that there should be put the undue and unfair restriction by legislation upon the natural undeniable rights of the people of transferring their own property, their own lands, under distressful circumstances and utter need.

The question of nontransferability causes, and must cause, great alarm, notwithstanding the sweet pills administered in the euphemistic speeches in the Council Hall. If the cultivators, on account of one reason and another, fail to pay Government dues, their lands will be by the impending law, taken away from them with their inherent rights of permanent occupancy, and these lands will be given on limited leases to other professional or capitalist cultivators who would pay readily Government dues, the rights of permanent occupancy being appropriated by Government. The direct consequence will be that the peoples' rights of permanent occupancy, which, however they shifted from individuals to individuals, always remained with the people, will be appropriated by Government permanently. This will be a loss to the people alarming, distressful, and of far-reaching harmful results. For the simple failure to pay Government dues on lands, and that for undeniably good reasons Government should not think it just and fair to take away the lands with all the improvement made perhaps at large costs, and also the inherent permanent rights, and appropriate them permanently. The position may be taken as this that for a reasonable failure to pay Government dues, a part of the people's rights of permanent occupancy, so far invested in the defaulting cultivators, are to be taken away and appropriated by Government. Government may exact their dues anyhow, to which they may be entitled, but the rights of permanent occupancy and transferability, to which they are not entitled, should be kept secure, as they always have been authoritatively, with the people. It is to be most anxiously trusted and hoped that His Excellency Lord Northcote's Government do not mean and do not want so unfairly to take away from the people and appropriate to themselves the people's lands and their rights of permanent occupancy inherent in them. And if such be not the aim and object of Government the Bill may be withdrawn.

Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, July 8.

The Press Association's Glasgow correspondent learns that the Scotch, English, and American police have been inquiring into an alleged forgery of coupons and railway tickets, which were used extensively in the United States. It would appear that those were partially printed in Glasgow, but as the printer did his work in good faith, no further steps will be taken as far as Glasgow is concerned.

Sir T. Wrightson has given notice of an amendment to the Finance Bill in ended to aid in securing a definition of "small" coal, with regard to which members concerned seem to find difficulty in arriving at an agreement. Sir Thomas will propose to exempt from the coal duty all coal that has been passed through a screen having meshes 1 1-8 inch wide or which is of greater value than 7s. per ton.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

The Gujarat Sabha has sent in a memorial to Government on the subject of the above Bill with a request that it will be pleased to drop the measure. In it they say:—

While gratefully acknowledging the beneficence of the intentions which have influenced the Government in framing the main provisions of the present Bill, the Sabha begs to enter a respectful protest against the unnecessary haste with which it is intended to be passed into law, when the public have not sufficient time to have their say on a measure that is fraught with momentous and far-reaching consequences to the future economic well-being of the rural population of this Presidency.

The Bill deprives the future cultivator of unoccupied land of his power to encumber or alienate it on the assumption that this power has created habits of extravagance and improvidence among the peasantry, and has involved the cultivator in serious financial embarassments which have brought about his present misery and degradation.

The Sabha begs respectfully to submit that the assumption fails to touch the real cause of the cultivator's embarassments. The cultivator has often to borrow money from the sowkar to purchase seed or cattle for agricultural operations, or to pay government-assessment in years of scarcity. The system of collecting land-revenue is so rigid as very often to leave to the cultivator no alternative but to borrow. Sometimes even with sufficient land in his possession the gross normal yield is not enough after covering the cost of agriculture and the government-assessment, to meet his daily wants, or, the small saving a prudent cultivator is able to effect in good years is insufficient to enable him to withstand the pinch of scarcity or famine.

It is necessities like these and not the cultivator's improvidence that have made his recourse to the money-lender inevitable. His credit represented by his power to encumber or alienate his land forms the principal inducement to the sowkar to lend money, and it cannot be denied that under the contingencies above mentioned the latter plays a very useful if not a generous or unselfish part in the economy of the village by paying land-revenue, and thereby preserving to the cultivator his right of occupancy, as also by helping him and his family in times of want.

The justice of the foregoing observations will be apparent from the fact that during the last three or four years which were years of greater or less scarcity in Gujarat, the land revenue was mostly paid by the sowkars, who, while preserving the occupancy-rights from being sold or forfeited for default of payment of land-revenue, also rendered an unconscious service to the Government. The Sabha thinks that it would have been very difficult for the Government to have realized its revenue if the cultivator had not possessed the power of encumbering or alienating his land which induced the sowkar to lend his money; and in the acute famine of 1899-1900 Government would have had to feed a larger number of persons on the relief works.

The present Bill deprives the future cultivator of unoccupied land of his power to transfer or encumber it, but the legitimate and real necessities which compel him to utilize that power by borrowing money of the sowkar it leaves untouched. It makes no due provision to enable him to meet those necessities or to render him independent of the exigencies which have hitherto made his recourse to the sowkar inevitable. Under such a Bill the Sabha is respectfully of opinion that the condition of the cultivater will deteriorate instead of improving if, under the rigidity of the present system of collecting land-revenue, he has no money to pay to the Government in time; or, if the normal yield of his lands is insufficient to cover the expenses of agriculture and government-assessment, he must take the risk of losing his land, his only means of subsistence, because his sowkar will not lend him money. In times of total or partial failure of crops he and his family must, after their slender savings if any are exhausted, take the chance of starvation, or lose self-respect and go to the relief works for eking out their daily sustenance. And even after the famine or scarcity has disappeared and the seasons have assumed more favourable prospects, he will have no capital to start with, no resources to fall back upon, and no credit to enable him to purchase his daily food or agricultural live-stock; in short, he will be more helpless and miserable with this Bill than without it.

To avoid such consequences it is necessary for the Government, before the Bill is put into operation, to devise measures and see,

(*a*) That the rigidity of the present system of collecting land revenue is relaxed by legislation, at least so far as this new cultivating class created by the Government is concerned;

(*b*) That the normal yield of each holding in a good year suffices, after meeting the expenses of agriculture and paying government-assessment, to leave an economic margin of profit to the cultivator for his daily wants;

(*c*) That he is given *tagai* on a more liberal scale for the purchase of seed and agricultural operations;

(*d*) That he is granted liberal remissions as a matter of right and on a defined scale when the crops have totally or even partially failed; and

(*e*) That in years of scarcity a suitable provision is made, either in the shape of corn or money or both to save him and his family from starvation and want, provided he has no other calling or occupation in which he can or ought to engage himself for his sustenance.

THE WAYS OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Another instance of the absurdities of War Office red tape is given by the "Westminster" A King's Royal Rifleman who is a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, has lost the medal presented to him for active service on the Indian Frontier. The loss is an annoying one to the man, for it is not every private in our Army who can boast possession of a war medal with two bars to show that he has risked his life in battle for a "shilling a day clear." But instead of putting the matter into the hands of the police, or taking some other sensible step for the recovery of the lost decoration, the military authorities convene a Board of Officers to sit at Netley next Saturday for the purpose of reporting upon the loss of the medal. This "Board" will consist of a major, a captain, and a lieutenant, each of whom belongs to a different regiment and will have to travel some miles in obedience to this ridiculous behest. Thus the loss of a medal worth intrinsically only a few pence will cost the country a considerable sum of money to investigate, besides wasting the time of three officers whose services are required elsewhere.

A LITTLE ROYAL ORATOR.

Prince Edward of Cornwall and York appears to be a born orator. We read in the "Woman at Home" that a children's party was held in the neighbourhood of Sandringham, at which he was present, and during the course of the evening the hostess, to his delight, bestowed a toy sword upon her little guest. "You must thank very nicely for your present," said the Duke of York, who was standing by. To everyone's surprise, the little Prince mounted upon a chair and gave forth gravely, "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very much for my beautiful sword; I shall always value it and always wear it." The Duke, who himself dislikes nothing so much as to make a speech, burst into a hearty laugh. "Little wretch!" he exclaimed "Why, he speaks better than I do!"

SIR WALTER BESANT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The "British Weekly" announces that Sir Walter Besant has left an Autobiography. It was completed in November last, and is now in the hands of Mr. A. P. Watt, who was Sir Walter Besant's literary agent, and who, along with Sir Walter's brother-in-law, Mr. Foster-Barham, is now his executor, with the full charge of all his literary affairs.

General Sir William Butler, K. C. B., a great advocate of the revival of the Irish language, has addressed a letter to the President of the Clonmel Gaelic League in which he says:—"I am very pleased to hear of the continued progress of the study of Irish. After all, the passing of the old language was only a temporary eclipse. It was on every mountain, lough, plain, river, and castle in the land; it still lived in the thoughts of the people, and it was bound to find its voice again."

The over-sea colony, the last link in General Booth's "Darkest England" scheme for raising the "submerged tenth," has at last been provided. Over 20,000 acres of land, situate beside the Collie river, in Western Australia, have been acquired by the Salvation Army from the Colonial Government and will be utilised forthwith. Commandant Herbert Booth the General's youngest son, has been relieved from his command of the Australia Salvationists generally in order that he may devote his sole attention to the development of the estate and to the reception of colonists. The stepping stones by which, according to General Booth's scheme, the "submerged" were to be raised were these:—First, their reception into the shelters at home; then their employment at the army's elevators or workshops, or at Hadleigh farm colony; and finally, after probation, their emigration to the over-sea colony, if they wish to go and are of approved fitness for the agricultural work before them.

HOW LONG WILL ENGLAND'S COAL LAST?

(Concluded from page 4.)

"CONCEALED" COAL-FIELDS.

At Pendleton Colliery, near Manchester, it is won at a depth of nearly 3000 feet. Again, at Mons, in Belgium, one of the collieries is over 3300 feet deep. These are remarkable depths, but they have been exceeded elsewhere by the shafts sunk for the exploitation of ores. Thus the Tamarack shaft, and that of the Calumet and Hecla mine, both in the Lake Superior district, reach the depths of 4450 feet and 4900 feet respectively; the latter, indeed, is to be carried down for yet another hundred feet.

From what has now been advanced we may conclude that mining operations in our coal-fields need not be limited to a depth of 4000 feet. We are, therefore, just entitled to include amongst our assets no inconsiderable proportion of the amount of coal which lies below that level. The Commissioners estimated the total quantity occurring within our "visible" coal-fields, at greater depths than 4000 feet, at 7,320,000,000 tons. Of that amount very nearly 6,000,000,000 were believed to occur between the levels of 4000 feet and 6000 feet—the remainder being distributed between 6000 feet and 10,000 feet. In their report we are likewise presented with an estimate of the probable amount of coal lying below the level of 4000 feet in our "concealed" coal-fields, but as subsequent researches have demonstrated that these are less extensive than was formerly supposed, the estimate in question has ceased to be of value. The actual amount can only be conjectured, and probably amounts to several thousand million tons. We may take it to be 8,000,000,000, which is probably much under the truth.

ANOTHER INQUIRY WANTED.

From this *resume* the reader will gather that there is still much uncertainly as to the actual extent of our coal reasources, and it is much to be desired that the whole question should again be put into the hands of a Royal Commission, It is only under such auspices that it will be possible to form reliable estimate of the stok of fuel in our possetion. For reasons already indicated, we need not trust implicitly in Professor Hull's revision of the results obtained by the late Commission, so far as regards our "visible" coal-fields. But, as his revised estimates are much lower than those of the Commissioners, we may accept them provisionally, since it is well to consider our assets from the least favourable point of view. In the following statement, therefore, we have in round numbers the sum of our available coal supply:—

In our "visible" coalfiels down to a depth of 4000 feet	58,000,000,000 tons.
In same coalfields between 4000 feet and 6000 feet	6,000,000,000 "
In our "concealed" coalfields down to a depth of 4000 feet	24,000,000,000 "
In same coalfields, between 4000 feet and 6000 feet, probably much more than	8,000,000,000 "
Total .	96,000,000,000 "

NOT "PRACTICALLY INEXHAUSTIBLE."

It must be confessed that any calculations, as to the duration of these supplies can only be conjectural. Taking the annual output of coal at the commencement of this century at 225,000,000 tons, and allowing an annual increase of 3,000,000 tons—the average increase for the last thirty years—our total supply, of 96,000,000,000 tons would vanish in 189 years! It is idle, however, to suppose that production will go on increasing until complete exhaustion supervenes. The calculation serves only to show, therefore, that our supplies are very far from being "practically inexhaustible." Possibly the annual output may continue to increase for the next seventy or eighty years, but in a gradually diminishing ratio, after which decline will set in, and thus the actual life of our coal-fields may be greatly prolonged. But the calculations made some thirty years ago do not encourage us to venture upon another. Professor Jevons' estimates, which created so much apprehension in 1865, have not been sustained by our subsequent experience. He predicted an output of 166,000,000 tons for 1881—the actual production was 154,000,000; for 1898 the output, according to him, should have reached 298,000,000—it did not exceed 202,000,000.

If Jevons' estimate of the probable growth of production has proved to be excessive, experience has shown that Mr. Price Williams' estimate has erred in the opposite direction. He calculated that in 1891 the total consumption (exclusive of exports) would be 146,000,000 tons, but it actually reached 185,000,000 (including exports). In 1901, according to him, we should have consumed only 162,400,000, but in 1900 we actually consumed 225,170,000 tons, and the output of the present year will hardly be less. The curve of production must therefore lie somewhere between the curves assumed by Professor Jevons and Mr. Price Williams respectively.

THE FIGHT FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

It is probable that many of our cheaply-worked coals will be exhausted in fifty years, but coals are being economically worked now at depths much exceeding 2000 feet, and, with constantly improving mechanical appliances there is little reason to doubt that our engineers will be able to exploit our deeper seams at such a cost as will enable this country to compete successfully for many years to come with other countries rich in coal. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that we appear to be within measurable distance of the time when our resources will be strained to the utmost to maintain our commercial supremacy. For how long a period our output of coal will go on increasing no one can say. It cannot be supposed that production will continue to grow until we suddenly come to the end of our resources. The process will be much more gradual. The price of coals will undoubtedly begin to rise as the cost of mining increases. A substantial rise of prices will necessarily lower the rate of production, and affect unfavourably all our industries. We shall be passed by other nations in the race whenever their coal resources can be more economically exploited than our own. As a great industrial nation Britain will then be on the decline—a decline which will have commenced long before our coal-fields are depleted.

How long a time will elapse before declension begins, who can tell? In the opinion of competent authorities the pressure of the approaching struggle may be felt by the next if not even by the present generation. A nation like ours, however, will not readily succumb, and may retain its place of pride as a dominating commercial power for well over a hundred years.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

Many a warning has been uttered over the reckless waste of our coal—not only by coal getters but by coal consumers. There is fortunately much less of that nowadays; but there is still wide room for improvement. The copious volumes of smoke issuing from the chimneys of private dwellings and great manufactories tell us of a large consumption of fuel than is necessary. Professor Perry lately pointed out that the best steam-engines are utilising only one-twelfth of the energy available by the consumption of the fuel, while ordinary steam-engines utilise a much smaller proportion. In this and in many similar cases economies might be effected. Such economies are of the utmost importance, for, as Dr. Le Neve Foster, H. M. Inspector of Mines, has pointed out in his Report for 1899, if an economy of only 1 per cent. were effected in the consumption of coal this would mean an annual saving to the coal consumers of this country of nearly 1,666,000 tons, worth at the preceding year's prices about £625,000.

When the price of coal begins to increase to a serious degree it may be the means of effecting a revolution in the distribution of our factories. Already one has hints, as it were, of the changes which are likely to take place. Electricity generated by water-power will come largely into use. Probably by-and-by it may be transmitted to greater distances and with less leakage than at present; and the machinery of our manufacturing centres may thus come to be driven by power generated in distant parts of the country. Or it may be found more economical to transplant factories to regions where water power can be most readily obtained. It seems not inprobable, therefore, that in the present century the progressive depopulation of the country districts, which we all deplore, may not only be arrested but replaced by increasing migration from our cities.

The success which has attended the transmission of electric power from Niagara Falls to Buffalo—where every trolly-car and every arc-lamp in the streets, and many of the large factories, depend on that power alone for their operation—is suggestive enough. But these are questions which the present writer need not attempt to discuss. All he has tried to do in these pages is to place before the reader the grounds upon which it may be concluded that our coal supplies are not "practically inexhaustible." Unless our available supplies are very much greater than we have reason to believe, there cannot be a doubt that we really are within measurable distance of their approaching exhaustion, and we cannot agree with Professor Hull that the question of their duration is to this generation a matter only of academical interest.—"Pall Mall Magazine."

Mr. J. D. P. White, Secretary of the Punjab Club, on Saturday was bitten by his dog, which was subsequently found to be rabid and was destroyed. Mr. White left for Kasauli the same evening.

Shahpur is likely to cease to be the headquarters of the Civil District of that name in the Punjab. The Jhelum Canal, which will shortly be opened, will run through the heart of the Jech Doab, and is is considered desirable to have the district headquarters in a more convenient place than Shahpur, which lies away to the west. A railway will follow the canal, as in the case of the Chenab Canal, and a new station, similar to Lyallpur, will spring up when the site for it has been fixed.

FROM MANY QUARTERS.

THE "INFAMY" OF ADVERTISING.

At present medical men are in the predicament of not being able to ascertain how far they may go in a practice which is unfortunately and admittedly far too common. Granted that advertising is a sin of many shades—so many that in some forms it seems to be almost accepted as a virtue—and granted that, in vulgar phrase, it is always difficult to know "where the lamb ends and the mutton begins," still the General Medical Council is a judicial body, and to the medical man who has sunk his all in getting on the register its thunders are very terrible; and we think that it would have been very satisfactory, even at the cost of sacrificing half a dozen Dr. Irvines, to have obtained a distinct pronouncement as to what sort of advertising is so "infamous" as to involve removal from the register. Between an ordinary doorplate and such advertisements as those issued by the Birmingham Consultative Institution there are many grades, and somewhere in between these two extremes come a whole crowd of medical books, some of which we fear are written with the very object of showing the writers' "special ability," to quote the words of the charge against Dr. Irvine, and we should very much like to see the Council attempt to lay down some sort of principle and draw some sort of line! In the meantime, and until it can do this, is it not a little undignified to hurl thunder bolts which, for aught we know, might be pricked as bubbles by the Privy Council or in the law courts?—The "Hospital."

BEGINNINGS OF A GREAT INDUSTRY.

It is said that the first iron article made in the United States was a small iron pot, the work of Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and was cast about the year 1643. The first rolling-mill in the country was built by Isaac Pennock, near Coatesville in 1810, and it was in this mill that the first American boiler plate was rolled a few years later.

ALL THAT WAS LEFT.

The announcement that the Germans are about to leave Peking, recalls apropos of the tales of looting there, the story of the man who was trying to teach his youthful son and heir proper manners at meal time, "When I finish my dinner," he said, "I leave the table." "Yes," was the unfilial rejoinder "and that's about all you do leave."—"Providence journal."

SOMETHING TO AIM AT.

The other day I asked an Irishman how it was that Irish soldiers had done so well in South Africa. He answered with an Irishman's quickness: "Shure we loiked the shootin'. We was firin' at a Protestant and a landlord every toime!"—"Vanity Fair."

O, June!

O, June, thou art a jade—a jilt, indeed,
Capricious as a new-run trolley car,
Or Challenger, that's built to win on speed,
And never courts the losing of a spare
Where are we? What's the game? and also why
Are we compelled to shiver, stamp and quake—
Human blancmange! Do calendars all lie?
Say, what's the meaning of this Arctic face?
—"Glasgow Evening News."

A POLYGLOT COURT.

The polyglot character of a Court was once more exemplified on Monday, when the King received (1) the Moors from the Sultan of Morocco; (2) the Roumanian Minister; (3) the Servian Minister; (4) Professor Vaubery, who is a Hungarian; and (5) the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch of Russia.—"The Sphere."

THE PIOUS SCOT.

Some years ago I visited one New York publisher pirate in his den. He was a Scotsman, and had been revisiting his native country. Surrounded by pirated publications, he deplored the decline in Scotch religion, which he attributed entirely to the neglect of the Shorter Catechism.—W. R. Nicoll in "Daily Mail."

HARES FROM ARGENTINA.

The importation of hares from Argentina is about to be tried by way of an experiment, and the first consignment is expected to arrive a few weeks hence. In this connection it is of interest to note that only about 16 years have elapsed since hares were first introduced into Argentina from Germany by a well-known European merchant. In the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba they have increased to such an extent that in the near future, although they are constantly hunted and shot, they threaten to become a scourge to farmers. The export of the animals to England promises to solve what was becoming an alarming problem, and, if the hares are at all favoured by the public, there can be no doubt that a threatened pest will prove a lucrative source of income to Argentina. Dealers in the markets are unable to give any opinion as to the future of this trade as they have had no opportunity of inspecting samples, or of gauging public opinion.—"City Press."

THE EGOTIST.

When I am glum and feeling blue
Why does all earth seem that way, too?
When I am feeling blithe and gay
Why does the whole world seem at play?
When I was touched with love divine,
Why did the stars more brightly shine?
When jealousy or hate controlled
Why did the stars at once grow cold?
I sometimes fear to burdened be
With such responsibility,
For good or better, bad or worse,
I regulate the universe!

QUEER AUSTRALIAN NICKNAMES.

Australians have some queer nicknames for different States, and for one another. The Queenslanders are dubbed; "banana-landers"; Western Australians, now abbreviated into Westralians, are known as "sandgropers" or "gropers." The Westralians class the whole of the other States in one group, and call them "t'other side," and the inhabitants "t'other siders." Tasmania, so much like England in climate and other characteristics, is usually regarded as a little behind the times, and referred to as "the land of lots o' time," "the land of sleep a lot," and so on. The Tasmanians are called Tassies, also "jam-eaters," jam being one of the chief productions of the "tight little island." Tasmania, however, has lately added a point to these satires by issuing a huge postage stamp series, which, as one humorist says, "takes one man to hold and another to lick."

PERSIANS AS TEA DRINKERS.

Had the poetic old tent-maker of Naishapur been now in the flesh, he would doubtless have indited new quatrains in praise of a draught to him then unknown, namely, the tea of Ind and Cathay. For it would appear that his compatriots no longer lie in the dust of the tavern as a result of their potations of Magian wine, but forsaking the liquor that can base earth transmute, and two-and-seventy jarring sects confute"—have become great tea drinkers. Hitherto, however, they have been compelled to pay a prohibitive price for such Indian tea as come through Russian territory via Afghanistan, on account of the enormously heavy tariff imposed by the Russians on all Indian goods; and thus they were practically forced to drink the fearsome brick-tea which comes through Asiatic Russia, or give up tea-drinking altogether. But now, owing to the enterprise of the Indian Government in opening the Nushki route between India and Northern Persia, not only will the Persian be able to enjoy a cup of "our best at 1s. 11d. per lb.," but the Indian tea trade—none too prosperous of late years—will receive a very welcome fillip.—"Commerce."

SHAMROCK III.

It's a puzzle to me, and I can't make it out,
Though I've pondered it o'er and o'er,
Does the Constitution follow the flag,
Or does it go before?
The one thing that I am sure of,
And on it take my oath,
I'll bet my boots that the Shamrock
Next fall will follow them both!
—"New York Journal."

NOT ALTOGETHER RE-ASSURING.

He told me the story of a man who, anxious to know the real opinion of his doctors, who were about to hold a consultation, directed his Irish servant to conceal himself in the room where those learned persons were to assemble, and to report faithfully to him. When the doctors had gone the man came to his master, who asked him what had passed. "Oh," he replied, "after a long discussion they agreed that it was a very mysterious case, but that all would be cleared up at the post-mortem."—From Notes from a Diary, by Sir M. E. Grant-Duff.

CHINESE WIT.

Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister in America tells this story as an example of Chinese humour:—"There was once a traveller who stopped at the house of a friend for refreshment. He asked for a cup of tea. The friend had no tea, but said he would send his son to borrow some from a neighbour. The wife put a pot of water on the fire to boil. The son did not return and several times it became necessary to add cold water to that boiling in the pot. Finally the wife said: 'Inasmuch as the tea does not seem to be forthcoming perhaps you had better offer your guest a bath.'"

LISTEN TO OLD SMITH.

Robson: "Do you think fishes can hear?"
Dobson: "I should hope not. Listen to old Smith—he's smashed his rod!"—"Punch."

AN AWKWARD INTERPRETATION.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells how a curious error crept into the translation of the Lord's Prayer into the Delaware Indian tongue. The English translator had as an assistant an Indian who knew English. "What is 'hallow' in Delaware?" asked the translator. The Indian thought he said "hollo, and gave him the equivalent. Therefore, the Delaware version of the Lord's Prayer reads to this day, "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallooed be Thy name!"—"Ottawa Citizen."

WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE is about to become a publisher. His first venture will be a collection of the poems of his friend Mr. Austin Dobson, which have been written since July 1899, when the last edition of his collected poems was published by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The new book will contain about thirty pieces, among them being the poems on the war and on the late Queen, and In Angel Court. Mr. Gosse intends to charge 12s. 6d. for each copy.

Next Friday Messrs. Harper will publish Captain Montagu Sinclair Wellby's account of his expedition from Zeila to Cairo through unknown Abyssinia. The title of the book is Twixt Sirdar and Menelik, and it is dedicated To his Majesty the Emperor Menelik II, G. C. M. G., &c., &c., King of Kings of Ethiopia whose portrait serves as a frontispiece. In August 1898 the gallant officer obtained leave of absence from his regiment, the 18th Hussars, and went to Abyssinia, where he met the King's representative, Captain (now Lieut- Colonel) Harrington.

The two travelled together from Harrar to Adis Abeba. Subsequently, Captain Wellby, unattended by any white companion, explored further districts, among them the "devil-infested country of Watamo." He wandered as far as Lake Rudolph, and eventually came into touch with the Anglo-Egyptian force, after a hazardous expedition of seven months. His chief attendant was Duffadar Shahzad Mir, of the 11th Bengal Lancers, who helped him in mapping out the country. Captain Wellby returned to England in 1899, and shortly afterwards rejoined his regiment in South Africa. He was in Ladysmith during the siege, but on July 30 of last year, when in a reconnaissance at Mertzicht, he, with his small force was taken at a disadvantage by the Boers and refusing to surrender, he was shot. He was but thirty three, but had made a great name as a traveller in Asia as well as Africa.

Messrs. Macmillan will issue Mr. Max Hirsch's new book, entitled Democracy versus Socialism. The author who is an Australian, describes it as a critical examination of Socialism as a remedy for social injustice and an exposition of the single tax doctrine. He has in view the same object as Socialists—the redress of existing inequalities in the distribution of social advantages—but he differs as to the means. Socialism, he thinks, sees the enemy in the principle of individualism acting through unrestrained competition; Mr. Hirsch holds that society evolves from savagery through a socialistic stage of legislative interference to one of free individual co-operation and that to revert from individualism to socialism is to fight against the natural law of evolution. Socialism, he contends, would not only remove the motives for exertion, but would hamper individual power by a universal system of official dictation.

Mr. Francis Gribble has recently finished a book on the Lake of Geneva and its literary landmarks, and the volume will be published very shortly by Messrs. Constable. In his preface the author says: Every Continental traveller—and we are all Continental travellers nowadays—finds his way, soon or later, to Geneva, and it occurred to me that such travllers might be glad of a book which reminds them of what was most worth remembering about Bonivard, Calvin, Beza, Voltaire, Rousseau, Mme. Necker, Mme. de Stael, Horace Benedict de Saussure, and other celebrated men and women, whether citizens or resident aliens, whose names are associated with the city and the lake. The book, which will be demy octavo in size, will contain a photogravure frontispiece.

In the early autumn Mr. John Murray will publish the last volume of Byron's letters. This will be interesting for the new matter which Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, the editor, has lately discovered relating to Byron's career as an enthusiast for Greek liberty. He spent large sums in maintaining a troop of 200 men for Greece, and these among the very few soldiers who were remunerated for their services. The period dealt with in this, the sixth, volume of the letters extends from 1822 to 1824.

Another volume in "The History of the English Church," edited by the Dean of Winchester and the Rev. William Hunt, is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. The first volume, dealing with the period from the foundation of the Church to the Norman Conquest, was written by Mr. Hunt, and was issued many months ago. Last June the third, by Canon Capes, relating to the Church in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, duly appeared. Next week Messrs. Macmillan will have ready the second which deals with the English Church from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Edward I. The four other volumes, which will complete the edition, are now being pushed forward and the next will probably be the fourth, in which Dr. James Gairdner writes upon the period from the Accession of Henry VIII, to the death of Mary.

In 1834 Messrs. Sampson Low published a volume on lace, the illustrations in which were then considered "very wonderful," although nowadays they would be regarded as nothing unusual. It was written by the late Mrs. Bury Palliser, who was an expert on the subject, and who, moreover, was a sister of the novelist Captain Marryat. The book has been through many editions, but it is now out of print. The publishers are therefore bringing out what is nominally a new edition, but practically a new book. The volume has been rewritten by Mrs. Jourdain, who probably knows more about lace than anyone else in Europe, and the illustrations have been re-engraved and doubled in number.

Two books dealing with the South African campaign will be published shortly. The earlier to appear will be "On the War-path," by Mrs. J. D. Leather-Culley, a lady of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, who was permitted up country to assist with the hospitals. She did not forget to take a camera with her. The book, with illustrations on art paper from her photographs, will be issued by Mr. John Long. Then, early next month, Mr. John Murray will have ready Dr. Francis Fremantle's impressions of the war and of the hospitals. The book is called "A Doctor in Khaki." The author, who was civil surgeon with the South African Field Force, is a brother of the Dean of Ripon.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) has been elected to a seat on the council of the Society of Authors, in room of the late Miss Charlotte Yonge.-Miss Florence Warden's latest novel, A House with a History, will be published by Messrs. F. V. White.—Mr. John Murray will issue in the autumn a book by Dr. Ricardo Stephens, entitled, The Wooing of Grey Eyes. Messrs. Macmillan will have ready Mr. Albert E. Hancock's novel, Henry Bourland; the Passing of the Cavalier.—Mr. Heinemann will publish The Inheritors, which Mr. Joseph Conrad has written in collaboration with Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer.—Mr. William S Walker, a nephew of Rolf Boldrewood, has completed a novel, which Mr. John Long is about to publish. It is called Virgin Gold.

Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, formerly Member of Parliament, has lately written a poem founded on a popular Celtic legend. It is called The Message of the Masters, and Mr. John Long will publish it.—Messrs. Blackwood will publish next month a book by Mr. G. W. Forrest, of the India Office, on Sepoy Generals: Wellington to Roberts.—Messrs. Macmillan will issue a new edition of Dr. Frederic W. Hewitt's Anaesthetics and their Administration. The author is anaesthetist to the King.-Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish in the autumn a volume of poetry by Mr. Arthur Munby, entitled Poems, Lyric and Elegiac.-Mr. John Murray is about to publish a new edition of the Student's Maunal of English Literature, revised and partly rewriten by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson. The section of the New English Dictionary about to be pblished carries on the work from Jew to Kairine, and the following section will finish K and complete Volume V.

The almost coincident deaths of Sir Walter Besant and Mr. Robert Buchanan make the sad event to which the mind of all interested in literature must inevitably and regretfully return. Besant will be regretted by everyone except the dishonest publisher. He was a beneficent worker in several kinds; but no doubt he is most widely known as novelist. It would only be a disservice to his memory even at the moment of his loss to rank him with the great masters of fiction. Yet his novels had at least this mark of the master, that they all bore his unmistakable sign manual. And as Thackeray has said in a well-known "Roundabout Paper," even the lesser novelists who give to harassed men and women, no less than to girls and boys, hours of innocent enjoyment, are worthy of our thanks and benediction. Besant's book were pure and of good report; but he was no namby-pamby censor. Was he not a stalwart of the faith in Rabelais?

Fiction, as all but mere novel readers know, was not the whole of Besant's literary work. He was for many years a busy journalist on the Daily News. He was the biographer of Palmer, with a tale to tell of a scholar's career romantically and patriotically sacrificed; and he was the eulogist (to use his own phrase) of Richard Jefferies. He was the enthusiastic student of the lore and history of the great city he loved, and though "the magnum opus" which is to bring Stowe and Strype up to date must now be completed without his guiding hand, the three books treating in a more popular way the three several quarters of London have exercised and will exercise a salutary vivifying effect on the local patriotism of its busy citizens. And the name of Rabelais reminds us that he was no mean scholar in early French literature. It was in this department that his literary career began, and it was not till he was thirty-five, and had learned something of the slender pecuniary rewards to be earned in other kinds of literary work that he commenced novelist. Even his first novel he published with characteristic enterprise at his own expense, so that James Rice's colleague knew a good deal o[redacted]lities of the literary life and its business [redacted]re he became the founder of the Socie[redacted]ors.

A PUNJAB DACOITY.

THE final stage in the trial of a gang of dacoits in the Lahore district was reached in the Chief Court on the 2nd instant on the appeal of the accused before Mr. Justice Reid and Mr. Justice Maude. The facts are as follows: On the 23th March 1900 a gang of dacoits broke into the house of one Uttam Chand, a Khatri, of Kot Mahmud, and broke open boxes containing, according to the complainant's statement, 4,000 rupees, 100 rupees worth of rice and 9,000 rupees worth of jewellery. The Additional Sessions Judge, however, found that the item of Rs. 4,000 is an exaggeration, but the jewellery consisted of the ornaments of several married ladies which were deposited with the complainant for safe custody.

The report reached the thana at 9 p.m., when the complainant stated that the dacoits were still engaged in breaking into the house but though the thana at Sharakpur is but two miles away from the scene of the occurrence Aya Ram, the Deputy Inspector of Police, did not leave the thana till 12 p. m. On his arrival at Kot Mahmud the dacoits had dispersed, but from an inspection of the tracks their number was estimated at twenty to twenty-two men. The tracks led to the ferry across the Ravi at Khundpur and on the other side of the river a number of articles, consisting of rags, papers, tin and wooden boxes, scales, account books and small ornaments, were found concealed in some bushes. The complainant identified these articles as his. Only two of the tracks were followed up from this spot up to haveli Dedan in the village of Raja Yang. Further inquiry showed that two persons had put up for the night at the haveli. One of these Bir Singh, was arrested on the 15th April, but the other, Samand Singh, succeeded in escaping from the police at the time of the arrest of Bir Singh. On the 16th Bir Singh gave information to the police that two of the dacoits were from Khana Nepal, and about eight from Gobana. On this information two persons belonging to Gobana were arrested. It became necessary to take Bir Singh from Kasur to Raiwind, and on the way Bir Singh pointed out a man named Kadu standing on the railway station bridge, and stated that he was one of the dacoits. Kadu was promptly arrested, and soon after he promised, on condition of receiving pardon, to disclose everything. He was then told that until he satisfied the police by partial disclosure as a proof that he knew all about the affair, no pardon could be promised. He therefore named two men at a village named Banliana. He was taken there, and one of the men named Jamu, on hearing of the arrival of the police, concealed himself behind an earthen receptacle for wheat, where he was found. Yamu admitted participation in the dacoity, and disinterred in the presence of the lambardar some of the ornaments stolen. The second man's name was given by Yamu as Sant Singh. Sant Singh was absent at the time, but on the next day, the 19th April, was brought in to Raiwind by the lambardar. In the interval between the dacoity and his arrest Sant Singh had taken a wife unto himself, and finding himself arrested he produced some new ornaments which he stated he had had made out of the stolen ornaments and had presented to his wife. Yamu and Sant Singh then made unreserved confessions, gave three additional names, and said that Kadu had brought a party of fourteen with him whom they did not know. By this Kadu had mentioned the names of seven more, and that ten of the men came from Gohawa and Lakhowal. One of the men named by Kadu, Chuhar, was stated by him to be one-eyed, but on his arrest he was found to have the normal number of eyes, but another of the men, named Samanda, was the one-eyed person. Kadu then disinterred from his house some more of the stolen property, and when he was told that he could not be recommended for pardon until he gave up all his share, he produced on the following day six gold rings which he said he had had made out of the stolen gold ornaments, and a pair of bangles identified by the complainant. Three of the Lakhowal men were then arrested, and one of them, Bahowal, confessed and named eighteen men as belonging to the gang. The other two Lakhowal accused followed Bahowal's lead and confessed, giving the same names as Bahowal with a few exceptions. All three, however, said that they were taken out on the pretext of tracking a missing bullock and were only told of the proposed dacoity after the two gangs met, and could not then refuse to join. They, however, took their share of the proceeds, and disinterred them before witnesses called by the police. Chuhar, about whose presence the confessing prisoners made varying statements, was left behind with the shoes and clothes of the dacoits, and in the opinion of the learned Judge this fact was the cause of the discrepancy in the confessions.

Five of the persons named have not yet been arrested. Some of the accused it was found brought two goldsmiths to their village, gave them a house to live in, and employed them for a whole month in melting down the proceeds of the dacoity. The goldsmiths were called as witnesses, and stated that when they were told that the ornaments given them for melting were stolen they left the village at once.

The last of the accused was arrested on the 4th of September. Kadu and Piru, another of the accused, obtained promises of pardon on condition of giving evidence as approvers on the 21st August. In all, sixteen accused were sent up for trial. The learned Sessions Judge in his order of the 17th December 1900 acquitted two. In the case of three others, extenuating circumstances, in that they confessed and restored the property and were induced by deceit to join the gang, were found, and they were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The remaining eleven were sentenced to transportation for life, and forfeiture of the rents and profits of their immoveable property during the period of their incarceration, subject to such allowance as the Government deems fit to allow their families.

The approvers were acquitted as they had satisfactorily fulfilled their promise. The assessors recorded their opinion that the accused who were convicted were guilty.

The Chief Court ordered the acquittal of three of the accused on the ground that the statements of the approvers with regard to these accused were not sufficiently corroborated by independent evidence.—"C. & M. Gazette".

THE BASEL GERMAN MISSION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Madras Mail" writes:—The last century has sometimes been called the "Mission Century," and although the Basel German Evangelical Mission modestly describes itself as "only a small twig on the large tree" of evangelistic work, and represents no more than a fortieth part of all Missionaries, while claiming no more than about 40,000 of the four and a half millions of Mission Christians, still, it may claim to have helped, together with more ambitious institutions, in giving the last century its above-said title. It has 50 stations and nearly 500 outstations scattered over India, China and Africa; it employs 900 Christian preachers and teachers and more than 120 female teachers and Bible women; and it aims at the foundation of a Christian National Church in the countries in which it labours. It must derive gratification from the fact that this object is fairly on the road to accomplishment in parts of Africa, for on the Gold Coast it has 18,000 Christians and 180 congregations, and the proportion between Christians and non-Christians is the highest. In the matter of self-support, too, the African Churches are in advance of the others. In China, the work showed a healthy development before the Boxer rising, nor does the Mission despair even now of surviving the present struggle. The Indian Mission counts 14,696 Christians, which is a very small proportion, to be sure, of the number of non-Christians. Financially, the Indian Churches are reported to be behind the African, but they are said to stand on a higher intellectual plane, besides which the influence of Christianity upon the non-Christian population is described as being far stronger in India than in Africa or China. In south-western India, the Mission labours over a fairly extensive field, having 7 stations in South Canara, 2 in Coorg, 6 in the Southern Mahratta country, 7 in Malabar, and 2 on the Nilgiris. Last year, there were 74 European Missionaries and four single ladies working at these various stations, besides 19 Missionaries helping at Home.

The total number of Church members on the 1st January, 1900, was 14,635, and it had risen to 14,696 on the same day this year. The number of new converts in 1900 was 261, besides which there were 504 catechumens. The Mission had the co-operation of 490 Native Christian Agents and 138 non-Christian schoolmasters. The various churches contributed Rs. 12,293 towards their own expenses, the Mission and the poor. There were 154 schools for Christians and non-Christians, several of them being orphanages for boys and girls. The total number of pupils of both sexes under instruction was 9,701. As usual, the Mission did a considerable amount of industrial work, having industrial establishments, a press, a weaving factory, a mechanical workshop, a book store, a mercantile branch, and tile works in South Canara, where about 30 different professions are taught, chiefly weaving, bookbinding and carpentry. In Malabar also, the Mission is doing much in the industrial line, having tile works and weaving factories at several stations, and a very useful Medical Mission with its headquarters at Calicut. Evangelistic work, we gather from the Report, has not been smooth sailing everywhere, and though, on the whole, the people have been friendly, conversions have been disproportionate to this avowed friendliness. On the Nilgiris there is said to be almost a deadly opposition to the Mission and its cause. As to the motives of the converts, ideal cases were rare in all the Districts, though they were not absent altogether. The majority of people embraced Christianity for the sake of the material advantages derivable by so doing, but we are assured that a good many who, according to their own confession, came first of all in order to get a livelihood, have developed into quite exemplary Christians. As Drummond says:—"God likes strange ways to start a man's religion, but the motives which God allows us to start on are not the same ones we are to live on."

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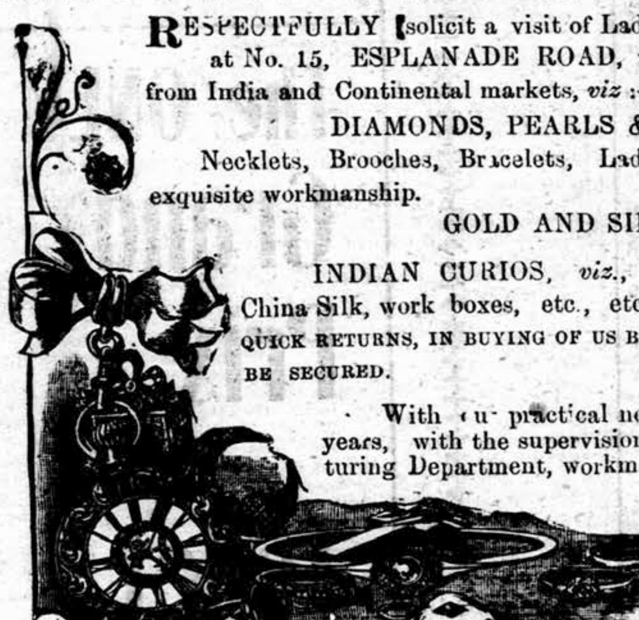

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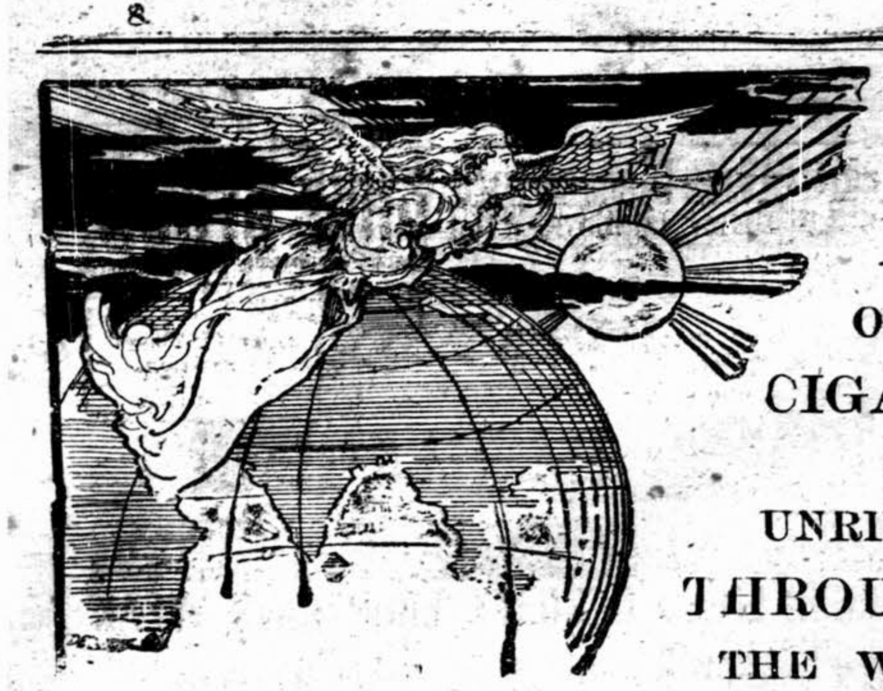

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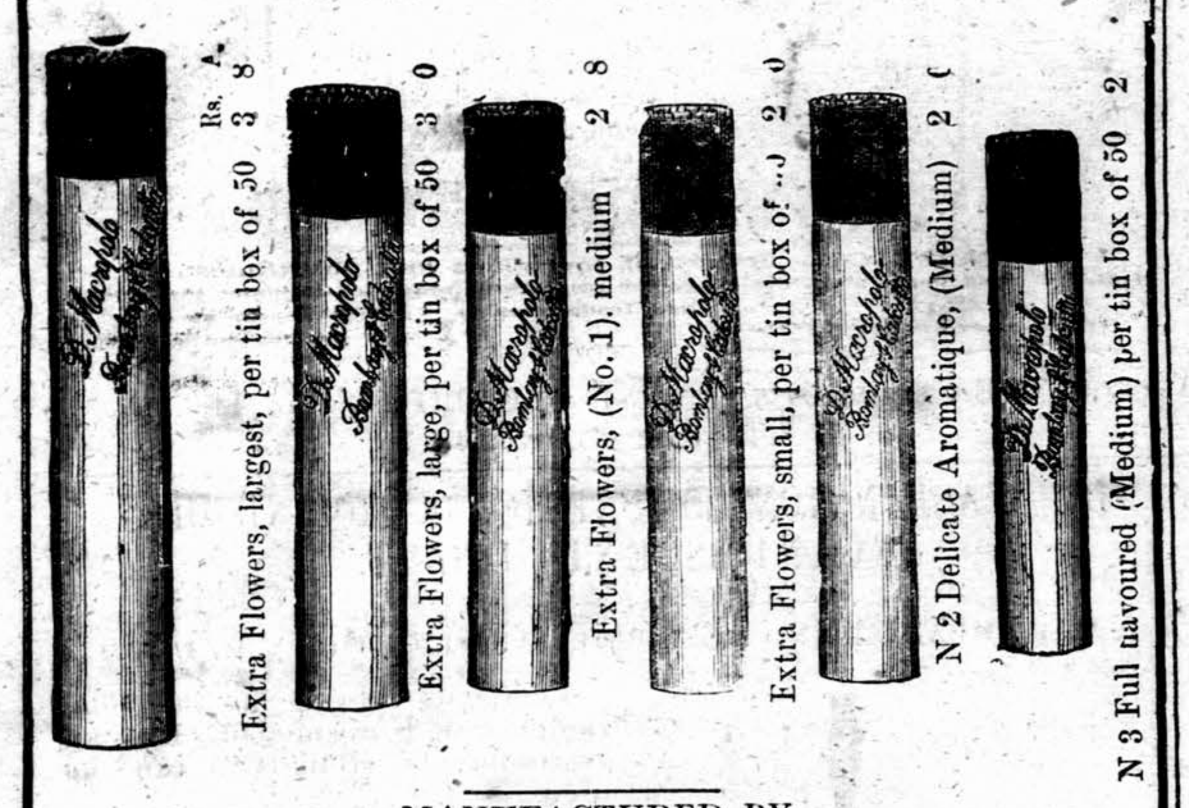
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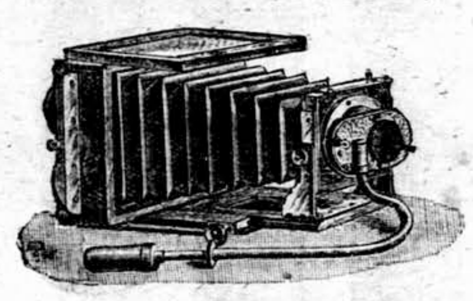

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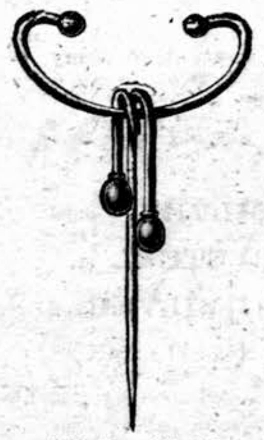

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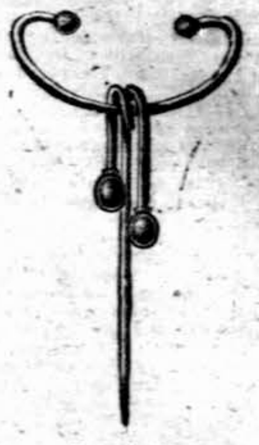

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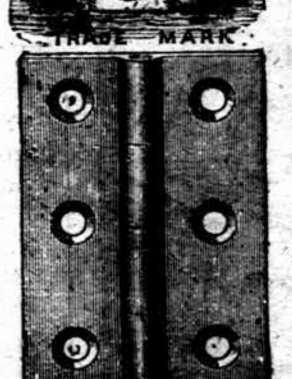

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